





## TELEGRAPHIC

## GENERAL NEWS.

## Washington News.

## LIVELY DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

In the senate discussion Dawes agreed that the tenure of office was desirable but did not see how the act could be passed in special session.

Hill read the address issued by Mahone last October, calling the republican party the grip-sack party.

Dawes asked if Hill had objections to Rick Deberger because he had voted for Hancock. Hill replied never in the world; but what was the grip-sack party?

Dawes said Hill should know as he had tried every party and every phase of political life. He remembered Hill had written a letter in favor of Garfield's party and inviting the public to come up and join the party which had succeeded. [Laughter.] That seems to be the first motive in Hill's mind, in all his political sailing, to find what party succeeds, and then join it. I think he said nobody could tell how much he loved Garfield. It was passing the love of women. [Laughter.]

Hill stood by his letter and again denounced the contemptible alliance between the republicans and readjusters to get office.

Senator Hoar said Hill's confident assertion could not refute the testimony of books and documents before the house. The Caddo massacre, the blood-red streets of New Orleans, the Causuttia horror, Colfax murders, Switchell's armless body, Chisholm's unconvicted murderers. What had Hill to say to those? He had no desire to enter upon a discussion of the issue which had been brought up by Hill, but he challenged the gentleman who claimed the evils of the south were attributed to the republican party to point out a single great measure for the benefit of the colored man, where the republican party had not been in the right and the party with which he associated in the wrong.

Hill said he had heard exactly the speech he had expected, but he had too much respect for the senate and himself to characterize it as it ought to be characterized. He envied no man his nature, his position, his prospects in this life or in the next, who could deliberately get up in a council like this and take pleasure in rehearsing charges against his fellow citizens in any section of the country. Was it manly, fair and patriotic? Would it not be just as manly to make an issue on the constitution itself and on its framers?

Hoar again challenged Hill to name a beneficent democratic measure.

Speaking with his usual force in the midst of a controversy, which was kept up at some length, Logan entered upon a discussion induced to do so by a remark of Hill that republicans would not let the war rest in peace. We are told time and time again he said by senators from that side that the war is past and do not want to allude to it yet, every time an opportunity is offered senators dig up every question growing out of the war. You, sir, and every other man that joined in the rebellion against this government is responsible for every wrong complained of.

Hill said: I happen to be as responsible as you, for when he was standing advocating the policy for the democratic party, which encouraged them to resist, I was manfully breasting the storm, and I will tell the senator what is a historical fact, that I was not on the stump in Georgia, with the argument that he and such as he would sustain the south if he did succeed. [Applause in galleries.]

Logan said many men that intimates that I sympathized with it at that time intimates what is false.

Hill replied: I did not charge it. The senator will understand I do not endorse what was said of him but when he rises and charges I and those whom I was associated with as responsible for all the wrongs to the southern states, I then remind him of the attitude of himself and myself. I didn't charge that the senator intended to sympathize with secession, by no means, I am simply stating historical fact.

Logan answered: I desire right here to settle this question. I do not intend that insinuations of this kind shall be cast at me when it is false. It has been done often enough. Sitting right in this chamber there is a senator who knows this insinuation is false. He has a right to know it. I have never called upon him to state his knowledge because I am here to protect myself but I say those insinuations in this direction have got to stop for they are not true.

Hill said: I accept the gentleman's statements that they are not true, but if the senator expects to stop me from reciting historical facts he is mistaken. His speech is as unnecessary as out of place.

Conversation was then resumed between Hoar and Hill. In concluding Hill again alluded to the Chittenden letter, declaring he was still of the opinion that it would be the best for the country to have both party organizations abandoned.

## CONKLING AGAINST BLAINE.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The Journal's Washington special says it is a current rumor that Conkling and Platt intend to oppose the confirmation of Chandler and other known friends of Secretary Blaine, because of the latter's action in connection with the nomination of Judge Robertson. Conkling's friends say that unless Blaine stops interfering with New York nominations he will make alliance which will prevent the confirmation of those persons nominated to office, merely because they are advocates of the new secretary of state.

Cadet Whitaker testified yesterday in his own behalf to the same effect as at West Point.

## CONFERRING ON FINANCE.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Attorney-General MacVay, Secretary Windom and Assistant Secretary Upton this morning went to New York to confer on finance.

## CONKLING WILL FIGHT THE ADMINISTRATION.

Senator Conkling is determined to wage relentless war against Robertson and against the administration. He holds Secretary Blaine responsible for the nominations. Conkling expects to be defeated and realizes that Robertson will be confirmed, but says there is a principle involved, and he would make a fight if he knew he were the only senator who would vote against Robertson. It is said that Conkling will not wait for an executive session to proclaim his position antagonistic to the administration, but will take an opportunity in open session so his position may be put before the country correctly, and not misrepresented as might be if stated in executive session. Conkling holds it is his duty to oppose Robertson; that his confirmation would be a step towards the disorganizing of the present republican organization in New York; that Robertson's administration of the collector's office would antagonize the present republican organization, disrupt the party and cause its defeat in New York. Conkling feels it his duty to protect and maintain the present republican organization which has won victory after victory in New York; that there is no division among republican senators in regard to federal appointments; they asked for no special appointments, but that the president gave them positively to understand that no objectionable man would be appointed. Conkling further holds though probably he will be beaten in this first contest the fight will go outside the senate chamber; that if Blaine is permitted to take charge of the New York republican party and appointments he and his supporters may run in 1884 and elect a republican ticket then if he can. It is positively asserted that eight or ten democratic senators will vote with Conkling. It is generally admitted that Robertson will be confirmed.

## FLORIDA AND REPUDIATION.

Senator Jones to-day defended Florida against the accusation of repudiation and showed that the state had not repudiated.

## REFUNDING MATTERS.

It is understood that the principal object of Secretary Windom's visit to New York is to determine whether the one hundred and four millions of bonds which he has authority to sell for refunding purposes, should be issued as four per cent. or as four and a half per cent. There would be, of course, about half a million dollars a year difference in the amount of interest in favor of four per cent., but the greater premium that would be attained by the treasury on the sales of the four and a half per cent. would effect a saving of about one-third of one per cent. in favor of the latter in the total amount of interest to be paid. The four and a half have but ten years to run, whereas the fours would not be redeemable for at least twenty-six years or according to one construction of the law for thirty years from their date of issue. The sentiment of the last congress and of the mass of the people has been unmistakably manifested against the issuance of any more long term bonds, the belief being that by reserving a short term option of payment the government will be able to discharge the bulk of the funded indebtedness within a comparatively brief period by means of the constantly accumulating surplus revenues. It is therefore highly probable that Secretary Windom will conclude to issue the four and a half and that with these and a portion of the present surplus in the treasury all the maturing six per cent. bonds will be taken up immediately.

## GARFIELD GETTING ROUSED.

Attorney General MacVay's retirement from the cabinet is again the subject of speculation. It is claimed he has exerted himself to defeat the confirmation of Chandler and Robertson and the president's friends represent he is disposed to take MacVay's reported interference very seriously. It is also stated that the nominations which are said to give offense to Senators Conkling and Platt were made with the knowledge of these gentlemen and not without consulting them. As maintained it is not likely that the name of either Chandler or Robertson will be withdrawn. The position that these appointments have taken having apparently confirmed the president in his original intention not to be overruled after the selection of officers had been made and the names sent to the senate for confirmation, unless something is brought forward to convince him of the appointee's unfitness, of which he did not know when the nominations were made. Apropos of his willingness to reconsider appointment for other than political reasons it is mentioned that certain citizens of Buffalo have made so strong a case against Tyler on the ground of his unfitness for the position of collector that his name will probably be withdrawn.

## Devastating Floods.

BISMARCK, March 31.—The heavy fall of snow and the early breaking of the ice in the tributaries of the Missouri, have caused the highest river ever known. This spring the river has broken in places from one to three hundred miles apart, causing gorges which have flooded the country in many places, but owing to the scarcity of people but little damage was done above this point. The river gorged here upon its breaking at Fort Lincoln, five miles below, causing an overflow of its banks into Mandan, opposite Bismarck. It is thought all the people reached the bluffs safely, but their suffering last night and to-day must be indescribable. All communication is cut off, as the rivers are down and it is impossible to cross the wire. There are four feet of water and large chunks of floating ice in the streets of the unfortunate city and the mercury has been at 12° above zero for the past twenty-four hours. To-night the river is still 30 feet above low water mark and no signs of giving way. Mayor Peoples with a skiff and crew rescued five men from ice in the bottoms below town. One man named Patersgraser was on a floating piece of ice unable to speak. Peoples walked over two miles on gorged ice to get to him. The river is four miles wide. The railroad and government warehouses at the levee are damaged considerable and the end is not yet. It is feared there is still another gorge above. Over 200 head of cattle in the bottoms in this

vicinity perished. Bismarck is 25 feet above the present rise and is therefore safe as the river would have to be over 20 miles wide before the city's level could be reached.

## Garfield's Popular Vote.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Spirit of the Times says: We announced several weeks since that owing to unexpected discrepancies in the footing of the popular vote for president in various political alliances, we are unable even to this late date to decide whether Garfield or Hancock had a plurality in the country. Relying upon the first almanacs received by us, and we are obliged to depend upon these text books for political statistics, we had decided a few questions to the effect that Garfield had a small plurality, but a few days after the appearance of the Cincinnati Enquirer showing a plurality for Hancock of 3,100, and further doubt was cast upon our first authorities by the appearance of later almanacs. In the meantime we were flooded with questions on the point. No two compilations of vote could be found to agree and hence we determined to address the several secretaries of state ourselves and publish a correct table when full returns were received. These we have used as the only just method of ascertaining the vote or plurality in each state in the presidential election. We have in all cases used the highest vote cast in that state for either republican or democratic elector. In Virginia the funders and an undivided vote is added together and in Maine the fusion vote is credited to Hancock. The complete table gives Garfield 3,522 plurality. We have in our possession statements in every case from secretaries of state. These have been carefully checked with the total. The footings are accurate and it may be now conceded as established for the first time that the actual plurality of Garfield over Hancock, based upon a comparison of the highest vote given for electors of each party in each state, is 3,522, neither more nor less. This may be accepted as an answer to the very numerous questions we have received on this subject, as it will be accepted by the country generally as finally settling this much vexed question. There are political lessons to be drawn from the fact of so small a plurality in so immense a vote which we leave to others to point out.

## The Senate Situation.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Evening Post comments on the situation in the senate as follows: Under the guidance of Conkling the republican members of the United States senate are daily improving their standing before the country by keeping step with the readjuster Mahone, of Virginia, the camp followers, Gorham and Riddleberger, warring the column move forward with the interested attention which characterizes the classes of patriots to which they belong. Gorham and Riddleberger are doubtless great men. Gorham, at any rate, we know to be an unprincipled political scoundrel, but the question is whether or not it is worth while for the republican party to lose its character on their account.

## Fierce Floods Feared.

OMAHA, March 31.—A dispatch was received at the office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul office, this city, from the company's office at Sioux City this afternoon, notifying all agents of the company to warn persons living on the low lands along the Missouri river that an immense flood was coming down and to move their families, live stock and other movable effects to high ground as soon as possible. The river is reported rising rapidly above Yankton.

The Union Pacific report from Sioux City this afternoon is that the river is scattering at that point. The ice gorge broke at Yankton last night. It is still gorged between Sioux City and Vermillion. The water is falling at Fort Sully. The immense rise of over 25 feet at Yankton is of a local character caused by an ice gorge and they are now breaking it. It is believed here that the accumulated water there will waste its strength before reaching Omaha. However every precaution is being taken here. All the Union Pacific rolling stock has been taken up from the lower yard on the river levee to high ground. If the flood reaches this city it will sweep over the levee and do great damage to railroad shops, smelting works, lumber yards, etc. The river here has been free from ice since last Sunday. It is very high and is rising slowly, but is within its banks. A strong wind has been blowing all day from the north, and this afternoon it was freezing and there is some snow falling.

## Wrecked on the Rail.

TOLEDO, March 31.—Those injured by the accident on the Wabash road at Colton station last night, seven persons, they were mostly in the smoking car. A defective switch caused the collision of the Atlantic express with a freight train.

## A Nevada Railroad.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Rails and equipment have been purchased for the Nevada and Oregon railroad, Reno, Nevada, to Beckworth Pass. Contractor Moore and Governor Woods start west to night to complete work.

## Keeping Up the Stock.

CHICAGO, March 31.—A local paper reports that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern having earned nothing during the last quarter but wishing to keep stock up will declare a dividend of two per cent., to be taken out of the surplus fund.

## A Mysterious Suicide.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The coroner was kept busy all this evening examining the letters found in the room of the young woman who registered herself at the St. James hotel on Saturday as Mrs. C. M. Johnson, and was found dead in her room last evening. The coroner says that thus far he has not found anything to show why the woman killed herself, but has obtained the name of a young man who knew the woman in San Francisco. He has written to the person and will not give out any information regarding the case till he receives an answer from him. It was asserted that the woman's real name is Miss Kate A. Maudheim, and that she is 26 years of age. She came to this city between two and three months ago, and stopped at different first-class hotels up town. One of the letters showed that she had made a previous attempt to take her life by turning on the gas in her room and going to bed, but it does not name the person in which it occurred. Two persons were herself rather pretty and apparently refined. A statement dated January 1, 1881, from the banking house of Eugene E. Dewey, San Francisco, showing that several hundred dollars worth of stock business had been transacted for her by that firm was also found. There are also papers showing that she was dealing in stocks in this city through a Wall street broker, whose name could not be learned, the fact that she registered herself from New Jersey, and the finding

of a card bearing the name of a man living in Hoboken, will probably lead to a clue to the real cause of the woman's act.

The post mortem examination revealed the fact that death resulted from morphine poisoning. A lady called on the coroner this evening to make inquiries about the disposition of the body of Miss Maudheim. Some business man named Maudheim had adopted her when very young. For a year past, Miss Maudheim had been dissatisfied with her home relations and determined to start out for herself. She arrived in this city in November last. Thirty dollars in money and some jewelry were found in her satchel. Her clothing was of the best quality. Her step-father wrote to her that he could not furnish her any more money, and it was thought this caused her to destroy herself. The telegram announcing her death was sent to her family in San Francisco to ascertain what disposition should be made of her body.

## Senators Debating the Ba. Hot.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In the senate Dawes called up the pending business.

Cameron of Pennsylvania said the majority had a right to decide who should be officers of senate. The democrats said a minority had it, though the democrats make it a question of endurance. The majority could endure as long as the minority. The contest was something more than to secure officers. It was something political. The important questions on which the price of stocks hinge are first, the extent to which the refunding bill will increase the demand for railroad investments and this will depend a good deal on the treasury programme, and second, the crops. There is little doubt that winter wheat has been greatly injured by the severe winter but this may be made up by the increased acreage of spring wheat. In a word there are many uncertainties to be looked after and of course there will be the usual amount of misrepresentation about the crops for the next few months on their final out-turn. Very much depends not only so far as railroad securities are concerned but through their influence on foreign exchanges. We perhaps should have said the winter as a whole has been a very expensive one for railroads. The extent to which they have been affected is yet to be learned, moreover it is known that Vanderbilt is going to Europe next month and it is reported that several large speculators will also go to be away several weeks if not months which is of consequence only so far as speculative movements in the stock market are concerned.

Dawes said there was a difference between what he called a vote and what Maxey called a vote. He counted nothing a vote that had not a free man's will behind it. Thousands of such ballots as he held in his hand about two inches square had been found in ballot boxes in mining camps, in villainous hands that put them in. It was because attempts had been made to substitute these for free men's votes in the ballot boxes in some states and to put bull-dozers in place of free men's flags in other states that he had done what he could to stand by what he supposed every free man in the land understood to be the meaning of a ballot. It was when it was undertaken to defeat free men with pieces of paper to compel him to wade through blood to ballot boxes, and when he was found as silent on election day as those who lay in the bloody graves they died in 1862 that he, Dawes, felt called upon to remind the senator there are differences between a piece of paper and the vote of a free man that executed the will of God in executing the will of a free man.

Maxey inquired how it was those ballots which executed the will of God had been sufficient to elect Hayes, and not sufficient to elect Packard, though Packard had received more of them. It was difficult for any one when he attempted to uphold such high crimes as the disfranchising of two states, to be consistent.

Dawes agreed that Packard had been elected, but the Louisiana lottery company had succeeded in establishing its control of the government.

A discussion arose between Kellogg and Jones respecting the debt of Louisiana, and most of the senators thereupon retired.

Kellogg revived the figures of the fraud stories, and of outrages in various parishes. In 18 months twenty schools in Caddo parish had been wiped out and there was not one left. The Louisiana Lottery company furnished the money to run the democratic party. It had 15 years franchise. For fifteen years the earnings of working men and women would be invested in bits of paper said to contain prizes to be run through a machine, Beauregard turning the crank and Jubal Early distributing the prizes. That company and the repudiation of the state debt were the standing infamy of the democratic party. He declared that in many parishes of Louisiana there were hundreds of colored men who didn't know under the terms of proclamation of emancipation there were no longer slaves but who believed they were owned by their masters.

Against Jones' assertion that colored people occupied a condition of comparative comfort and were satisfied with the existing order of things and content with democratic rule, he entered now his earnest protest because to-day the name of democracy made every free man in Louisiana shudder. To say such a man would vote the democratic ticket was to utter a statement contradicted in letters of blood written all over the history of Louisiana. It was a statement that all those hilloos and those bones lying on the banks of the Red river, now and for all time give the lie to. If he had not put this protest on record to-day he felt he should be reproached by thousands of victims who slept the long sleep of death, who had fallen under the relentless hate and undying and awful hostility of the bourbon democracy of Louisiana.

Jones corrected one or two mistakes which he said his colleagues had fallen into and declined to answer his tirade, and asserted that the school system in the parish of Caddo was a farce.

Brown stating the importance of conforming or at least acting on the presidential nominations, moved for an executive session; yeas, 23; nays, 25.

Beck referred to the republican side, not as a majority, but as an equal division, and then moved the appointment of a committee to wait on the president and advise him that his nominations did not commend themselves to his party and that the senate was ready to adjourn. Rejected, 26 to 21.

Harris said there were some 70 important nominations waiting action, some very old and not yet referred. Harris was ruled out of order.

Adjourned.

## Not an Expert.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Governor Chamberlain, in the Whittaker case, called Henry D. Hyde, a lawyer of Boston, who testified that in '67 in a heavy whiskey fraud case the alleged writing expert, Southworth, had testified to the identity of certain writing, declaring he would hang the man on the evidence but subsequently admitted he was wrong in every instance. Southworth was in reality no expert.

## Wild Weather East.

CHICAGO, March 31.—A general snow storm is reported in Iowa, Minnesota and northern Michigan to-day. The fall in the Lake Superior region is very heavy, in Chicago it is slight and only began about 2 o'clock.

CLEVELAND, March 31.—The storm continues. Trains are generally delayed.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—It has ceased snowing. The thermometer shows 43°. The slush is terrible. It looks like clearing.

## Stocks and Bonds.

## New York, March 31.

Silver bars, 112½.  
Money active.  
Governments strong.  
Stocks closed generally firm.  
Following are the quotations:—  
Western Union, 114  
Quicksilver, 15  
Pacific Mail, 55½  
Mariposa, 3  
Wells, Fargo, 118  
N.Y. Central, 146  
Erie, 48½  
Panama, 123  
Union Pacific, 120  
U. P. bonds, 113½  
Central Pacific, 88½  
C. P. bonds, 113½  
Sutro Tunnel, 1½

## Speculative Prospects.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Post says: "It is agreed that money will be easy for the next four months. The important questions on which the price of stocks hinge are first, the extent to which the refunding bill will increase the demand for railroad investments and this will depend a good deal on the treasury programme, and second, the crops. There is little doubt that winter wheat has been greatly injured by the severe winter but this may be made up by the increased acreage of spring wheat. In a word there are many uncertainties to be looked after and of course there will be the usual amount of misrepresentation about the crops for the next few months on their final out-turn. Very much depends not only so far as railroad securities are concerned but through their influence on foreign exchanges. We perhaps should have said the winter as a whole has been a very expensive one for railroads. The extent to which they have been affected is yet to be learned, moreover it is known that Vanderbilt is going to Europe next month and it is reported that several large speculators will also go to be away several weeks if not months which is of consequence only so far as speculative movements in the stock market are concerned.

## Murderous Cowboys.

OMAHA, March 30.—A fatal shooting affray occurred at O'Neill City, Holt county, yesterday. A party of ten cowboys who were on a spree tried to break up a sheriff's auction sale. The sheriff ordered them to stop their disturbance and a lively passage of words followed. He then disarmed some of them and they withdrew for a short time. Upon returning they renewed the disturbance and one of them, Harry Dean, shot Sheriff Bernard Kearns, the ball striking his heart, killing him instantly. Shots were fired by officers and a deputy sheriff was wounded twice in the right leg above and below the knee and once in the shoulder, all the wounds being serious. The cowboys immediately left town on their horses before the citizens could capture them and none of them have been arrested. Upon reaching Neligh in Antelope county, they swore vengeance upon O'Neill City, and threaten to return and make another raid on the town. The cowboys have greatly terrified the citizens of Holt and Antelope counties by their lawlessness and threats.

## FOREIGN.

## Sitting Bull's Camp.

TORONTO, March 31.—A dispatch from Wood Mountain says: Sitting Bull and a camp of about 100 lodges arrived at Wood Mountain, N. W. T., the last day of January and have been camped near the post ever since.

## Row Among Royal Russians.

NEW YORK, March 31.—A special from Paris to the Telegram says the Lanterne publishes this morning a telegram from St. Petersburg, stating that a violent quarrel has broken out in the imperial family, in consequence of which Grand Duke Constantine, who is strongly suspected of Nihilism, is about to resign the grand administration and the ministry of the marine immediately after the departure of foreign princes from St. Petersburg. Measures of extreme severity are to be taken against the Nihilists.

## Small Pox at Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Late advices from Hawaii say the epidemic of small pox among the natives still continues at Honolulu. There is little if any among white people. Natives who are taken with small pox are sent to a reef of the shore and little can be learned from the natives themselves concerning the ravages of the disease. Some deaths have occurred.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Beaconsfield is no worse.

Two hundred thousand dollars have been realized from the sale of the property of Jay Cook's estate.

There is no sign of a break-up in the senate. The session will continue, however, until an agreement is reached.

Osgood & Co., announce a new book by Mark Twain entitled, Hand Book of Etiquette, also a cyclopedia of humor.

An Albany dispatch says Judge Wallace, of the United States court, decides the act of the state legislature taxing stockholders of banks and surplus funds is in conflict with the laws of the United States and is invalid.

## A Question of Consistency.

Leadville Herald.  
The Herald has another question to ask of Mayor Humphreys. Did he or did he not tell Mr. Claggett that he favored the closing of saloons on Sunday, and that if the matter came up in the council, and he had the casting vote he would vote in favor of that measure? And did he not tell the opponents of that measure that he was opposed to it and would do all in his power against it? Mr. Humphreys has a record on this question, and will be held to it. This is not mud throwing, it is a plain, square question, and Mr. Humphreys must stand up to the rack. The statements of Mr. Claggett are on record and Mr. Claggett is a gentleman who always tells the truth. Will Mayor Humphreys answer the question?

## THE PROHIBITION CAUCUS.

Last night the prohibition caucus met and nominated a ticket, which we place at the head of our column. Mathew Kennedy, nominated for mayor, was a member of the council from April, 1878, to April, 1880, and is well posted in city affairs. He has been a very successful business man. During his career in the council he was always for economy and the execution of the prohibition ordinance. William Stark, the candidate for city treasurer, has given universal satisfaction. In the ward nominations business men and heavy tax payers have been selected. Mr. Irving Howbert, in the First ward, is a gentleman of such universal popularity that he will have no opposition. George De La Vergne, the candidate in the Second ward, is a gentleman of large means, personal integrity and public spirit. Mr. B. F. Crowl, in the Third ward, has served in the council two years, and has the confidence of tax payers that he will wisely counsel in regard to our city finances. Mr. D. W. Robbins is one of our successful business men and has held a year's experience in the council. The ticket has the essential elements of strength. It has pronounced prohibitionists, heavy tax payers and men of experience in city affairs.

The resolutions adopted were good so far as prohibition, economy and low taxes went. It was a question whether the caucus should adopt the first part of the preamble as there have been no definite charges made of needless expenditures or great extravagance. The caucus did not have the necessary information to reflect on the gentleman which its own party had put in the council. So far as prohibition went, the resolutions were none too strong. The ordinance is and has been a complete farce. It would be much preferable to repeal it than continue to have it a dead letter. It is to be hoped that the four members of the council who accepted the nomination of the party last year, and such as may accept the nomination this year and be elected will feel some moral support from it.

## Our Proposed Southern Convention.

From the River Times.  
Our contemporary south of the divide (the divide being up a "southern convention" which is to locate the capital of the state) are pleading each other to come to the decision of such a convention. They think it would be very desirable to have one south of the divide to decide the location of such a convention. Now, did it ever occur to our southern neighbors that the people of all parts of the state are equally with them interested in the capital location?

Did it ever occur to them that it would be extremely unfair to the northern part of the state for the south to hold such a convention as is proposed?

Did it ever occur to them that this object of the constitutional convention in submitting the question of the permanent location of the capital to a vote of all the people of the state was to insure fair play in the matter? Did it ever occur to them that a southern convention would necessitate a northern convention to protect the rights of the people of the north against an unfair sectional combination?

Do they suppose that there is any possibility of such an unfair, one-sided movement to be carried on without exciting the dissent of every disinterested, fair-minded voter in the state? If not, they will be advised when the action of their southern convention is published and commented upon.

The newspapers of the two or three candidates for the capital in the south may think the people generally south of the divide are as much interested in their success as the citizens of those cities which they inhabit. But they will find that many of the divide, and especially mining camps and stock ranches, are by no means so enthusiastic. In fact, we are very sure that nearly all of the cities and towns in southern Colorado which are not candidates for the capital would revolt at so untair a procedure as the proposed convention. We are quite sure there is a sense of honor and justice south as well as north of the divide, that would revolt at any such movement. It would not join in such a game of two-pluck-one as a combination of the part of the state against another. And we are equally sure that this sense of honorable and fair dealing would make such a movement react upon the conspirators, and hoist them with their own petard.

## Eternal Unfitness.

Laramie City Boomerang.

Every little while some lop-eared editor of a struggling literary venture comes out with a wail of condensed legal knowledge that he has culled from a pre-historic almanac for the benefit of people who cut out these legal gems and paste them in their hats.

Every one who knows the Fourth of July from the grand final round-up of creation, knows that it is as difficult to educate the masses on the subject of jurisprudence by printing the latest decisions from a patent inside newspaper as it is to make successful practicing physicians by flooding the country with household receipts for curing small-pox and Asiatic cholera.

The plain, oil finished, box-toed truth is, that monkeying around in this way to educate a lawyer or a physician is about as profitable as to-day filling our poor lawless men who have tried to save lawyers' fees, and our cemeteries with people who have saved \$2 in physicians' fees, only to lose that amount on tombstones and other graveyard furniture.

Of course it's a man's own business how he desires to save money, and he has a perfect right to use his own discretion about it, but it is poor policy it seems to us, for a man to save on lawyers and physicians and lose on everything else.

When the average editor goes to enlightening the average reader on the law and the prophets, seraphim and cherubim alike, lean over the battlements and weep.



Colorado Springs seems to be the only city which cannot get up a sharp contest over the city election.

Those dispatches to Conkling are a shrewd thing to head off the resolution of the New York senate.

Murat Halstead went to Washington to oppose the extra session. He seems to have succeeded very well.

The Chronicle thinks Leadville is the worst governed and robbed city in America. It demands a change.

The campaign in Leadville is getting decidedly personal. Mayor Humphreys proves to be very vulnerable.

The dead-lock is bringing on a very partisan and profitless debate. Senator Hill, as usual, is stopping over.

Ex-President Hayes now smiles in his retreat in Fremont. President Garfield in the White House is anything but happy.

If the Democrat won't call us any more hard names, we will promise never, no never to say anything more about Leadville politics.

Currie, the murderer of Porter, the actor, has at last received his deserts. A Las Vegas bartender has rendered the justice which a Texas court would not.

The old prohibition law has passed the Massachusetts house and will probably pass the senate. Before it becomes operative it must be submitted to the people.

The funding measures which Secretary Windom will suggest will be looked forward to with interest. He has a fine opportunity to show his ability and skill as a financier.

The dispensing of patronage is pretty business for a statesman and president of the United States! Yet it is the most of his work. How we dignify this lofty office.

Patronage seems to be a more important question than any of the principles in the Chicago platform which were not thought during the campaign glittering generalities.

The war against the president's nominations seems to be confined to Chandler and Robertson. Both are personal friends of Blaine. We have not yet heard of Blaine's friends fighting the Conkling nominations.

Much complaint is made against some of President Garfield's nominations by senators yet they are infinitely more respectable and republican than those made by the senate caucus which made two important nominations, Gorham for secretary of the senate and Riddleberger for secretary-at-arms. Gorham bolted the republican ticket in California at the last election he attended. In 1878 he advised that the hard money issue be given up and greenback views be substituted. He is a quasi republican repudiated by the whole republican party of his state. Riddleberger is the author of the repudiation bill in Virginia and his nomination is due to a bargain. The republican senators have little to boast of.

There seems to be some question about what the policy of the prohibition party should be in the coming caucus. We print a letter in another column which strongly dissents from the opinions we expressed yesterday. This expresses the opinions of many of the prohibition party. It is better that both sides should be discussed before the caucus on Thursday evening so that whatever action is taken, it shall be taken understandingly. We only want to say this further, that the ticket nominated on Monday night is in no sense a whiskey or license ticket. Most of the gentlemen nominate! allowed their names to be used for the purest and best of motives. They think that our city affairs at the present time need wise and prudent management. They have therefore signified their willingness to take an office which confers no honor on them, some sacrifice of time and a good deal of disagreeable labor. They are heavy taxpayers and have to a large degree the confidence of the community. It is only just that this should be said. The movement, whatever it may result in, was in no sense a whiskey one. Three years ago we had a whiskey ticket put up under the euphonious name of "Temperance and Reform" and naturally all movements not under the sanction and lead of the prohibition party have since been regarded with suspicion. But it is a mistake to make the same criticism of the ticket of Monday night. It was nominated for the purpose and only purpose of securing an economical administration of our affairs. So far as their position on the question of prohibition is concerned we have no pledges and must depend entirely on their character and record. We believe that the candidates should have been selected for two things, first for their ability to conduct the city's finances wisely and prudently, and secondly for their pledge to enforce the prohibition ordinance. There is no denying the fact that the majority of the people in the city are anxious for lower taxes and the prohibition party must recognize this fact. Now if we can nominate another ticket throughout on Thursday night which will to an equal degree command the respect and confidence of the tax payers and will at the same time agree to do its best to enforce the prohibition ordinance, we earnestly recommend that the ticket be nominated.

#### GARFIELD AND HIS TROUBLES.

President Garfield's troubles have just begun. Our dispatches indicate dissatisfaction on every side. Even in the cabinet itself where he should have expected support there is strong opposition to some of his nominations. The clamor of political chiefs for patronage is unceasing, unrelenting and greedy. Sooner or later President Garfield will see that the policy of conciliation to all parties is impossible. If he wants peace, he must do one of two things, either he must let a clique run his administration as Grant did, or he must ignore all cliques as Hayes did in his appointments and act according to his own judgment. No other course will give him peace and it will give as much satisfaction as his present course. His cabinet will not act unitedly and hold together because it is too heterogeneous. It is splitting up now because it represents factions and those factions are quarrelling over the spoils.

There could be no more forcible argument given in favor of civil service reform than the present disgraceful scramble for office among the politicians. If it was not for the spoil system and the prostitution of the civil service to political uses, there would be no such scramble for office. Take the nomination of Judge Robertson which causes the most discussion. Judge Robertson was not nominated for collector of customs because he was more fit than the present occupant, but because he was the representative of a political faction. Senator Conkling opposes him, not because he is not fit for the office, but because he will not be his political tool. If Senator Conkling objected to his confirmation because those of his constituents interested, the merchants of New York protested against it, his opposition would be respectable. But he does not. He thinks that the custom house should be administered in his interest and opposes Robertson for this reason alone. The collector of customs has really nothing to do with the real usefulness of Conkling as the representative of New York in the United States senate. It will not aid him in any way. He wants to control it to keep his personal hold on the machine and increase his political strength. This is all wrong and is a bad innovation. The fact that Judge Robertson is appointed to collect the government revenue is forgotten. His fitness for the position has not been mentioned in the discussion. The discussion has turned purely on personal and political questions. Whether he will run the patronage of his office in favor of this or that man; whether he will checkmate Mr. Conkling or not. The only remedy for this is to remove these appointments entirely from the sphere of practical politics. Senators must deserve and keep their seats by virtue of ability, integrity and usefulness and not through patronage. How this can be done it is difficult to say. But in the particular case of Judge Robertson, it can be done by withdrawing his name and keeping Merritt, who is a good officer, in the position. Merritt has greatly reduced the cost of collecting revenue and gives satisfaction to the merchants. He represents no faction and has nothing to do with practical politics. President Garfield has frequently given utterance to such views as the above, and he is likely to be convinced all the more firmly of their soundness.

Secretary Blaine is a pretty fair republican. He never deserted his party or was accused of it. This cannot be said of some self-styled stalwarts, who are opposing some nominations simply because they are his friends.

Judge Robertson has either been in congress or the New York legislature since 1859. He has now a large political influence. He was the only man among the delegates to Chicago strong enough to lead the revolt and bring eighteen others in with him. If he is defeated, he can carry on a very strong fight at an opportune moment, which may be disagreeable for his opponents.

Our dispatches continue to state that Platt will oppose Robertson's confirmation. We still doubt it, because it would be ungrateful. Platt's only reason would be friendship for Conkling. But Conkling did nothing for Platt's election, and really favored Morton. On the other hand Robertson and his friends, at the critical moment, turned to Platt and nominated him. Platt can do no less than vote for him.

After the election the Leadville Democrat will say, "I told you so." Last summer the Democrat fought the martial law plank and said it would defeat the democratic party in the state election. Its course was justified in the fulfillment of its prediction. Again, its advice has been disregarded in the nomination of Humphreys. It has not gone so far as to predict his defeat. But, nevertheless, his defeat will show that the Democrat's advice can be more closely followed by the party with advantage.

The city officers are making commendable efforts to clean out the ditches. But instead of immediately carting away the refuse, it is left on the side of the ditches. This has dried and a good wind will scatter it about again, and reeder the work done useless. A scavenger's cart should be used to remove the refuse as soon as it is taken from the ditches. There should also be some effort made to remove the stones which are in the streets where ditches have been recently dug.

#### Prohibition.

To the Editor of the Gazette:—

Because a council will not do, or possibly can not do worse than one which has failed to do duty is but little in its favor. The citizens' caucus last night nominated a ticket of which the GAZETTE could say it would not do worse than the one elected one year ago! Rather a trifling recommendation, that! "None of these gentlemen nominated are pledged to sustain or execute the prohibition ordinance. The prohibition question was completely ignored." In short, some so-called prohibition men and "friends of license united in caucus" to nominate men for city officers who will not interfere with the present order of drinking and drunkenness, that liquor is sold in four or five drug stores, one of which at least "is neither more nor less than a liquor saloon," notwithstanding. Is it nothing that already law is defied by a number of drug-liquor saloons? That the "common drunkards have no apparent difficulty in getting whisky?" That the policy of the next council, in case the present nominees are elected, will not be different in respect to prohibition from that of the last council—weak and ineffectual? Certainly if the present degree of drunkenness and disregard of law is not sufficient to make prohibition an issue then more of the same kind will hardly be sufficient, even the opening of "more drug stores for the purpose of selling liquor almost exclusively."

To every true prohibitionist the issue is already clearly made. Not only because the liquor question was ignored by the "citizens' caucus" but that this was done in the very face of the present retrograde tendency, when drunkenness is becoming common on our streets, when insult and injury are offered the hundreds who are here by our prohibition professions.

If the prohibition people are defeated it can hardly be worse; but defeat belongs to the other side. L. D. RATLIFF.

Frank Hiscok thinks he has sixty votes sure for the speakership. It will only take from seventy to seventy-five to control the republican caucus so that his chances for the nomination are very good.

The Philadelphia Press endorses the nomination of Robertson. It is edited by Mr. Charles Smith, who is a great personal friend of Conkling, and presided over the New York convention, held in February, 1880, to send delegates to the Chicago convention. Mr. Smith seems to have broadened his views so that he can think of the welfare of the republican party as a whole instead of that of one man.

The rumors about cabinet difficulties are probably unfounded. Postmaster General James is too sensible a man to get mad over a nomination that does not concern him. He is running the postoffice department and the custom house has nothing to do with it. As to MacVeagh he has some reason to be angry because an objectionable man, in his opinion, is made his assistant. But this will not cause MacVeagh's resignation. He has a grand opportunity to exercise a strong influence in behalf of pure politics in his present position and he should improve it.

#### The "Lost Cause" Authority.

Vicksburg, Miss., Herald.

It is altogether probable that Jefferson Davis' book concerning the civil war will be the last which will be written from a southern standpoint, and the historian of the future who shall undertake to give the world an impartial history of the great struggle will naturally depend chiefly upon Mr. Davis' book for the southern view of the causes and conduct of the war. A great responsibility has devolved upon him, and we are quite sure that he is the fittest of all the survivors of the war to assume the responsibility. All that can be said in justification of secession will be said by him and well said; and surely no southern man can fail to be pleased at any clear vindication of the step. The dogma of the right of secession is of course forever abandoned by the south, and we do not apprehend that Mr. Davis will make any attempt to revive it. It is part and parcel of "The Lost Cause," which will have no resurrection day. It has had its burial shroud: it will have no ascension robe.

#### Loss of Stock.

The Las Animas Leader has the following concerning the loss of stock in Bent county during the winter: "John Bressler, carrier of the mail to Bent Canon, fifty miles south, hands us the following memo-randa of losses by sheep men in that country, obtained in the main from Mr. Abeyta; Romero & Brothers, out of a flock of 3,200 have lost 2,000; Plimpton Brothers have lost 1,000, being just one-fourth of their flock; Casimiro Barela, out of 12,000 loses 5,000; Lorenzo Abeyta, out of 6,000 loses 1,500; Juan Cordoba, out of 7,000 has lost all but 1,000, and these he has let out on the shares. Many sheep will yet die."

#### A Mere Pool.

Denver Republican.

Many people are alarmed at the prospect of Jay Gould securing a line to the Gulf of Mexico. They fear he will make it a mere railroad pool.

#### Denver Confident.

Denver Tribune.

Talk about removing the capital from Denver! If the present rate of immigration continues during the summer we will be able to hold it without any outside help whatever.

#### Woman's Opinion of Mahone.

Washington Republican.

The universal feminine tribute to Senator Mahone in the galleries on Monday was, "Oh, ain't he cute?"

#### SHAKESPEARE AS A BIBLE STUDENT.

Prof. McCoy's Elaborated Lecture to be Delivered in This City.

In a recent number of the GAZETTE we referred to the fact that Prof. Amasa McCoy, whose addresses during the war were received with so much delight throughout the north, was visiting Colorado Springs and called attention to the flattering manner in which Prof. McCoy's lecture on "Shakespeare as a Student of the Bible" was received in Philadelphia. We are especially glad to be able this morning to inform our readers that Prof. McCoy has received and accepted an invitation to deliver his celebrated lecture in this city. The time fixed upon is Thursday, evening, April 7th, at eight o'clock. As will be seen by Professor McCoy's acceptance of the invitation, half of the proceeds will be presented by the professor to the fund for the establishing of a free public library in Colorado Springs. Aside from the undoubted merit of the lecture and the wide reputation of the lecturer, the object for which the lecture is given will demand the attention and patronage of the citizens of Colorado Springs.

The Hon. Morton McMichael, speaking of this lecture, says: "It was a masterly discourse, enriched with all the graces of culture, and presented with all the charms of oratory." The secretary of the Germantown Y. M. C. A. says: "There was such a rapid attention as I have seldom seen. In the grand recitations from the immortal texts—texts which gathered new beauty as they passed over the lips of the orator—the listeners became absorbed and lost. In the pauses they would recover themselves with a deep breath, and that rustle and settling for yet another flight, which is a higher compliment to a speaker's power over the audience than thunderous applause."

The correspondence to which we have referred between a number of our most prominent citizens and Professor McCoy, is as follows:—

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 30.

Professor A. McCoy:

DEAR SIR:—We, the undersigned citizens of Colorado Springs, respectfully ask you to favor the people of this place with your celebrated lecture, which, upon the call of the most eminent divines of Philadelphia, you delivered to a great audience in the American Academy of Music in that city, entitled "Shakespeare as a Student of the Bible," and which the most competent authorities unite in declaring proves conclusively that some of the most admired beauties in Shakespeare had their origin in the sacred scriptures.

We are, very respectfully yours,  
H. McAllister, Jr.,  
Matt Francis,  
N. S. Culver,  
Edgar T. Ensign,  
C. S. Reynolds,  
E. J. Price,  
J. H. Corman,  
A. C. Helm,  
B. P. Anderson,  
C. E. Stubbs,  
E. W. Sullivan,  
E. W. Giddings,  
G. S. Barnes,  
J. P. Barnes,  
J. H. Barlow,  
A. McCovey.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 30, 1881.  
Major McAllister, Hon. Matt Francis, Hon. C. E. Stubbs, Abe Roberts, Esquire, and twenty-six other citizens of Colorado Springs.

Gentlemen:—Your call of to-day by gentlemen who are doing so much in so many ways for this most beautiful young city, commands my instant and utmost respect. My services in the way you ask for are hereby placed at your command for such time and place as you yourselves may elect. While I hope that this result of many days and nights of patient research on my part, may be of some intellectual and moral benefit, I shall ask, in addition, that one-half of whatever may be the pecuniary proceeds of this effort be accepted as a student's modest material offering towards the noble endeavors some of you are making—and which are so honorable to so young a community—to establish here a free public library.

Your obedient servant,  
A. McCoy.

#### Popular Lectures.

Mrs. Agnes Leonard Hill, associate editor of the Chaffee County Times, is engaged in lecturing on literary and social topics throughout the state. We are informed that if suitable arrangements can be made Mrs. Hill will lecture in this city. The Denver News of yesterday has the following concerning this lady's lecture in that city last Monday evening: "The last but one of the course of lectures being delivered by Mrs. Agnes Leonard Hill, under the auspices of the university of Denver, was given last evening in the chapel of the university. There was quite a large attendance. The subject was a favorite one with the lecturer, whose admiration for the philosophic Ralph Waldo Emerson, is well known, consequently her treatment of her subject was unlike that of a critic, cool and unimpassioned, but friendly and glowing, her own appreciation of every word she quoted being clearly evinced. If Emerson's writings have any faults, if he is cold, cynical, overbearing and illogical, Mrs. Hill, evidently, was unaware of it. Viewed from the lecturer's standpoint, his writings, like himself, were sentient of wisdom, they were bright and glittering as the dew drops, and laden with a richness of thought and inspirationality that was scarcely less

divine. Dickens has the freedom of style and perfect flow of language which concealed the absence of something better. George Eliot the beauty and dignity of thought and expression, but Emerson towered beyond them in breadth of thought, in dignity of expression and in that impersonation which would make his writings live to all ages. The audience applauded Mrs. Hill at the conclusion of the lecture which lasted nearly an hour. The fourth and last of the series will be given this evening."

#### LEADVILLE.

Renewed Life—Sale of the Little Giant, &c.

From a Regular Correspondent of the Gazette.

LEADVILLE, March 29.—The warm, pleasant weather of the past week has roused the sleepers and there is renewed activity in the camp. The office of the Clarendon begins to show its old throngs of capitalists and miners. Some important sales have been made and more are on the tapis.

This morning Manager Harker, of the Leadville Mining Co., took possession of the Little Giant mine, his company having purchased a three-fourths interest. The Little Prince has immediately east of the Carbonate and Shamrock, owned by the Leadville company, and can be readily worked through the Carbonate incline. The Little Giant is a pretty good mine, but has always been shabbily worked. Mr. Harker will doubtless proceed to develop systematically all the claims of the company—something which has not heretofore been done. As I have before stated, both the Carbonate and the Shamrock are good mines, but it has not lately been the policy of the Leadville company to prove it.

Carbonate Hill has been in strip Fryer the coming season in its tonnage production of ore. Nearly all the older mines in that locality have made important discoveries during the winter, some of them having developed immense reserves which it will take a long time to develop. The ores are not high grade, with some exceptions, but immense in quantity. On the whole, Fryer is falling into the background, while Yankee Hill, Carbonate Hill, Printer Boy Hill and California and Iowa gulches are looking up. The Big Pittsburg, which runs up along the Hibernia, to the Matchless, has caught the head of the Lee chloride chute after it has passed westward through the point of the Hibernia and across a portion of the Matchless, and has secured at least a slice of rich ore. Should the chute, after attaining this high point on northve, take a fresh start southwesterly, it would dip into Big Pittsburg territory and probably amount to something. Otherwise the company will secure a few thousand from fancy ore and that will be the end of it in that direction. As usual the customary boom is being engineered at the east, and the stock of the company has gone up a notch. It is astonishing what effect the discovery of a pocket or streak of good ore will have upon the stock of a company whose capitalization is only the modest sum of \$20,000,000!

The stock exchange of Leadville bids fair to prove a success. Transactions are steadily increasing. We shall soon have our well known operations, with acknowledged leaders of "bulls" and "bears," and all the other clatter of Wall street. It is true, transactions here are yet comparatively trifling, but "great oaks," &c., and you may look out for a stalwart of rapid growth.

J. L. LOOMIS.

#### THE DEVIL'S DELIRIUM.

Effect of a Trip Through a High Altitude.

The San Juan Prospector says: "We have received the following contribution from an old correspondent, and publish the same for the benefit of our readers who may be looking southward."

Those who have traveled extensively among the lofty peaks of the Sierra Madre mountains in Old Mexico, have doubtless heard the miners of that region tell of the *Casa del Diablo*, or house of the Devil. The particular point referred to is located amid the jagged peaks at the very summit of the Sierras. Many of the people residing in those regions have a singular superstition that his Satanic Majesty will, at times, cast his spell upon those who shall dare to invade his realms, and that the victim of his unamiable mood falls into a dreamy, insensible condition which they call "the Devil's Delirium." I had no conception of the character of the malady, and regarded the whole matter as the vagaries of ignorance, until my late travels among the Sierra Madras, when I experienced the full import of their superstition.

In my mineralogical explorations of Old Mexico, in 1879, myself and party reached the summit of the Sierra Madre on the 22d day of May, the altitude being about 15,000 feet above the sea level. We at once detected the peculiar electrical condition of the atmosphere, as it soon began to effect the entire party of five men to a great or less extent. At first I was affected by a sharp stinging, followed by a dull, numbing influence, which seemed to paralyze the senses. I then lapsed into a disturbed slumber, in which it appeared to me that I retained my consciousness entire, while visions passed before me which no language can convey, and no symbols of happiness or terror represent.

At one time I would seem to soar on the pinions of an angel among the splendor of the highest heavens, beholding at a glance the beauties of their unveiled mysteries, and listening to harps and choral symphonies over which time, sorrow and death have no power; and then my presumption was checked. My cleaving wings, like the waxen plumes of Icarus, were melted away, and I fell down, down till caught in the bosom of a thunder-cloud, from which I was again hurled, linked to the fiercest

bol, upon the foaming verge of a cataract that carried me down, frantic with terror, into the lowest depths of its howling chasm.

#### PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S CHILDREN.

Sketches of the Little Folks Now at the White House—Some Nasty Boys.

The public is familiar by this time with the adult members of the president's family, but very little has been said about the other members of the president's household. The bustle and hurry incident to starting out of the new administration may account for this seeming neglect of the younger members of the president's family, all of whom are now with him at the White House. President Garfield has five children. He may well feel proud of them, for for nothing more than their health and robustness. The eldest are boys, splendid specimens of western youth, as strong and sturdy as young bucks. The first is Harry, the second James, aged respectively 18 and 16 years. They are as bright and intelligent mentally, as strong physically. They are studying at home under Dr. Hawkes, of Ohio, who has been their teacher since the 15th of January last. Donn Rockwell, son of Colonel Rockwell, is undergoing the same course of study, and reports daily to Dr. Hawkes at the White House studio. All three boys are to be sent to Williams college, and are expected to be ready to enter there September next. President Garfield and Colonel Rockwell are both graduates of this college. The boys have to study hard, and do not have much time to run around, even if they desired to enter into the youthful dissipations of the age. The third child as regards age is

#### MISS MOLLIE GARFIELD,

a bright, blue eyed, rosy cheeked girl. She is about 14 years of age, and the picture of health and happiness. She attends Miss Burr's school, and is said to be a promising pupil. Music is one of her accomplishments, and a grand piano at the White house is frequently waked into melody by her nimble fingers. The sweet sounds often penetrate the lobby haunted by the solemn senators and hungry office seekers, and cause a pleasant change in their grave and anxious faces. Miss Mollie delights in lively music, and is at her best in a bright, spirited piano recital. She is fast budding into a young lady, and promises soon to be a valuable addition to Washington society. Her parents are plain, practical people, with no high notions about caste or society, and no doubt, will keep their only daughter away from the giddy world of fashion until she has reached the proper age.

#### IRWIN GARFIELD

is the fourth child. He is 11 years of age, and a regular boy and no mistake. There is nothing wrong with him. He is the soul of mischief, and the life of the house. His father's exulted station does not seem to trouble him much. So far he has been able to do as he pleased around the house, and he has fully improved the opportunity in his own peculiar way. He rides a bicycle like a professional, and is also an expert on roller skates. The vestibule is his chosen field of practice, and he dashes over the tiled floor on his iron steed, with a reckless abandon that strikes terror to the soul of nervous callers who are compelled to run the gauntlet past this bold equestrian or forego all chance of seeing the president in reference to "that promised appointment."

Young Irwin manages his bicycle with skill, but sometimes damages the wainscoting in avoiding the people who are constantly passing through his play ground. Several corners have been knocked away, but this is a matter of no concern to Master Irwin, who seems bent on crashing through the glass doors along the rear vestibule. Those who watched his intricate maneuvers on the bicycle and skates have made wagers on this result. The youngest occasionally varies his amusement by upsetting the ink and smearing the mulligan over the desks of the executive clerks, who are neat and fastidious to a fault. These little freaks cause general consternation.

#### MASTER ABRAHAM GARFIELD,

aged eight years, is the youngest member of the household, and also the most delicate, though by no means sickly, and more inclined to literary and artistic attainments than any of the others. He is the exact antithesis of his brother Irwin, being of a mild, quiet and retiring disposition. Consequently he has come less before the public notice than Irwin, and there is also less to be said of him. He is a good, studious boy, and his mother's pet. Neither he nor Irwin attend school just now, but have both received sound and thorough instruction from their parents. Their future course in this regard will be determined in a short time.

All the children mentioned above are well known in this city, and have a large circle of friends here. Ever since their father's election to congress they have spent the winter seasons in this city. Their last home, at the corner of Thirtieth and I streets, has been the scene of many happy events to them, and their faces and habits are perfectly familiar to the residents of that neighborhood.

Philoxenus was sent to the stone quarries by Dionysius for contempt of his verses. Being recalled, he was invited again to hear them. After listening patiently for a time he got up to go. "Whither now?" asked Dionysius. "To the quarries," said he.

#### Eaten Up with Curiosity.

Calverton News.

"I would like to know very much," remarked Mose Schomburg to Gilhooly, "if brudder Sam vash an honest man."

"I'll tell you how to find out if he is honest or not," responded Gilhooly: "Next time you go off on the train take him along to the depot, and just before the train leaves give him a \$10 bill and tell him to change it. If he comes back with the change, then he is presumably honest."

"But ven he don't come pack?"

"Then you lose your \$10."

"Shimminy Grashus! Tid you suppose for a moment, Misher Gilhooly, dot I vash completely eaten up mit curiosity?"



No senatorial syndicate is likely to boss the republican party.

The republican party is likely to wag its leaders during the present administration.

The fight is now fairly opened in Leadville with every prospect of success for the republicans.

If Conkling opposes the confirmation of Robertson he will act against the unanimous request of the state senate.

The Leadville Democrat thinks our supreme court able and impartial. We all feel so when the decision is our way.

Mahone is the only ex confederate senator from the south who says he has accepted all the results of the war in good faith.

David Davis is a pretty fair independent after all. This time it is the republicans who cry "a second Daniel come to judgment."

Wm. Stark's nomination is a just tribute to the admirable manner in which he has discharged his duties as treasurer during the past year.

Dr. Dougan, the republican candidate for mayor of Leadville, is opposed by the Democrat because he believes in controlling the liquor traffic.

Colorado has not received anything yet. A state aspiring to a position in the cabinet should have something. The Muldoon would be satisfied with a land office.

If the republicans nominate R. G. Dill for mayor, there will be an honest and businesslike administration of affairs in Leadville during the coming year.

Are the capitol grounds for the improvement of which the legislature appropriated \$5,000, the grounds in litigation in the supreme court? Our legislators certainly showed an excess of liberality, if they are.

One of our drug stores has thoughtfully put on one of its show cases a jar of peppermint and wintergreen lozenges, lozenges drops, etc. They conceal the smell of soda water so that its customers may drink it regardlessly.

The report of the committee on the Arapahoe assessment should be made before the next assessment in May. This should be done to excite public sentiment against the greatly reduced assessments which are proposed.

Senator Mahone, in placing himself on record as in favor of giving the colored man all the rights he is entitled to under the law, places himself in a strong position. The democratic senators for South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi will be very vulnerable if they attack him.

The contest between the county commissioners of Lake and the governor which has been settled only shows the looseness and want of unity in our laws. The trouble can only be avoided by having longer sessions so that legislation can be more carefully matured.

If the state is to be split in two, the capital ought to go to Denver, is the argument of the Tribune. But this does not prove that Denver should be the capital, if the state is not cut in two. It only proves that in case something happens, which is not likely to happen, that Denver will be the capital.

Senator Robertson, who was nominated for collector of the port of New York, was the man who turned in the republican caucus to Platt and nominated him. Platt is under great obligations to him. It is possible that he had something to do with the nomination. Anyway Platt must support him and this insures his confirmation.

One reason why an extra session would be unwise is that the republican majority is small in the house and the best leaders in the last congress are not in it. Garfield has become president, Conger, Frye and Hawley have gone to the senate. The republicans would be by no means sure of much success in so evenly a divided house, with untrained leaders.

If Leadville should re elect Mayor Humphreys, it would be a disgrace to the state. Mr. Humphreys' part in the martial law business and the placing of mines concerned the state as much as Leadville. Had there been a good mayor in Leadville in June last, there would have been no need of martial law and the state would have been saved \$25,000.

The statements that Platt will oppose the nomination of Robertson are absurd. He knows that he owes his election to him more than to any other man. He has no reason for doing this except to gratify Mr. Conkling who did nothing to aid his election. Besides the New York state senate have unanimously asked for his confirmation and Mr. Platt is not likely to depart from its instructions. Mr. Robertson will be confirmed.

One of the most interesting facts regarding the last census is the centre of population which it will establish. At the beginning of the century it was at Baltimore. Since then it has been moving westward at the rate of about 35 miles every ten years. The centre last year is in Kentucky about ten miles from Cincinnati. The increasing of population takes it a little south of the westward line so that the spot indicating the centre of population is moving southwest.

When Senator Voorhees makes the attack on Mahone which our dispatches indicate he will, we may expect a reply from Mahone regarding Voorhees' war record. Mahone was plucky enough to fight as he talked. Voorhees sympathized with the rebellion and did all he could to make it successful, but like a coward did not dare to fight. Now the war is over, he tries to undo its results.

"H. J. R.," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, has been the author of the bitterest attacks on President Hayes. Finally Dr. Lanahan, President Hayes' pastor in Washington, has taken notice of them in a very caustic letter in which he shows that this "H. J. R." was a rejected applicant for the position of recorder of deed in the District of Columbia and thence his tears.

It is finally decided, as we supposed it would be, that there will be no extra session of congress. This is the proper conclusion from a partisan as well as a patriotic standpoint. It will do no good to the country for all it would save in interest by a refunding measure would be lost in the expenses of an extra session. It will do the party no good, because the session is likely to be prolonged, and thus create dissatisfaction. The president has decided on the wisest course.

The London Times gives publicity to the fact that the United States and France "will agree to become bi-metallic nations for a certain period." The United States has been a bi-metallic nation since the Bland bill was passed by a democratic congress over the London veto of a republican president, and is likely to remain so regardless of the decision arrived at in Paris.—(Denver News.)

This is a mistake. The Bland bill was passed by a mixed congress. The senate was largely republican and the house democratic.

We can hardly conceive of Senator Conkling's proposed treachery charged in our Washington dispatches of this morning. For Mr. Conkling to trade with the democrats to defeat a good republican nomination would help Mr. Garfield more than anything else. The objection to Judge Robertson is not that he is not a good republican, nor that he lacks ability or honesty, but that he is not a personal friend of Mr. Conkling. This fact will not be considered sufficient reason for the rejection of a good, honest, faithful republican.

Nearly all the papers in the south are endorsing the plan of a convention to agree on some united action on the capital question. It will be best not to hold this convention before August. We don't want too long a campaign. Next November Pueblo will be third if not the second town in the state in size. Other towns are springing up and increasing in population in like proportion. The railroad will make San Juan accessible in winter, and that section will not be largely depopulated in November as usual.

When Grant was president he attempted to make certain nominations on his own account. But the senatorial clique told him that it must be consulted before nominations were made. After one or two rejections he considered it best not to fight and after this the patronage was entirely in the hands of the clique. It remains to be seen whether Garfield will show more backbone than Grant in this respect. Grant is usually considered a very determined man, but though his party had a good round majority of at least two thirds of the senate, he was compelled to withdraw several nominations.

We publish in the local columns a call for a prohibition caucus on Thursday night next. By mistake we announced yesterday that the citizens' caucus which was called for Monday evening was called by this committee. It is to be hoped that there will be a union of all forces in a good ticket. The citizens' caucus proposes to nominate good business men who will take good care of the city's finances. The prohibition party also proposes to do this, but in addition nominate men who will favor a stringent enforcement of the prohibition ordinance. Both are important requisites.

The very newsy Denver correspondent of the Leadville Herald gives the following item of news which has a bearing on the capital question: "The fact that argument on the title of the state to the ground given it by Henry C. Brown, for a state capital site, has been postponed until next month, is not going to help Denver's chances for the permanent location any. The delay in the hearing will crowd about fifty cases ahead of, and the result will be that the attorney general won't be able to get an opinion on the question before the December term. The election occurs in October and the 'prestige of a favorable opinion from the court on the state's title to the property' would not be without its effect." It would seem if Denver had faith in the legality of the title to the capitol grounds, it would have pressed the suit to a successful issue. But its action shows want of confidence in the case. The last legislature appropriated \$5,000 to the improvement of land which it was by means certain that it possessed.

Boulder is thoroughly agitated over the question, whether to sell their 7x9 public square and devote the proceeds toward lessening their city debt, or keep the park and incur a greater debt to beautify it?

#### POSTAL TELEGRAPHS.

There is a growing distrust, and perhaps well grounded fear of corporations. Notwithstanding the assurance of Jay Gould to the contrary, it cannot be doubted that a corporation with its millions of assets, its strong hold upon needed commodities and its autocratic power has opportunities of making its influence felt to an alarming extent either for good or evil. But between corporations and their powers, and monopolies there is this difference; a monopoly admits of no competition, while a corporation may be attacked by any parties who have courage and perseverance. In the late agreement of the several telegraph lines of this country to consolidate, there was, strictly speaking, no monopoly formed, but yet the Western Union company is now possessed of such power and wealth that few would care to organize and invest in competing lines. When Gould and Vanderbilt were known to have adjusted their telegraph differences there was an outcry raised against the monopoly which was supposed to have been formed; but there was shown in the discussion an ignorance of what monopoly really was.

However from the fact that there are great powers in corporations and because Americans naturally fear to have too much control vested in men who work for profit and not for pleasure, there has lately been agitated the question of whether the government should not establish a system of telegraphing similar to the post department. In favor of postal telegraphs various benefits likely to occur have been mentioned. Rates would be not only low but uniform; it would cost no more to telegraph from New York to San Francisco, than from Boston to New York; the government would operate its lines as it does the mail system, not for gain, but for the people's benefit. There would also be the satisfaction of senders of messages being able to make complaint without being obliged to go to distant cities where corporations usually are found; and it is very likely that telegraphing will be much more universal in business transactions than at present. No corporation would ever, probably, have reduced its expenses sufficiently to enable letters to be forwarded over all the country for the same as charged by government; cheap postage has done much for business and the consequent prosperity of the country; with the same logic it is urged that cheap telegrams would do still more to help on prosperity.

On the other hand, postal telegraphs could not be established except by an enormous outlay of national funds. It would be undignified for the government to become a competing power; existing lines would have to be purchased, and corporations paying their stockholders eight per cent. a year are not bought with out a price. There would also be the added burden to the people to support a system which could not at first, nor perhaps for some time, meet expenses and furnish a desired low rate. Besides—and this is perhaps the best objection urged—there would be established another department over which the government would have to assume control where the offices were legion, and over which responsible men would have to be placed. It would be a system requiring more care than almost any other, and there are already enough positions to be filled to quite fully tax the best judgement of our presidents.

But that the question will be discussed cannot be doubted. In the next session of congress there will be strong arguments brought up in favor of postal telegraphs, and many are inclined to believe that the measure will be passed. It is well, therefore that the subject be considered for some time before so that the opinions of the majority may be expressed. It is a subject requiring careful consideration and not one to be hurriedly rushed through congress during the excitement of a closing session.

#### THE CITIZENS' CAUCUS.

Our local columns give the proceedings of a citizens' caucus held last evening. The caucus was called by some of our most substantial citizens, for the purpose of nominating a ticket which should be in the interest of the taxpayers. Democrat and republican, friends of prohibition and license united in the caucus. The only issue presented was to nominate men who would give the city an economical administration of its affairs. We think the most unprejudiced person will say that the caucus was successful in this. The ticket, as a whole, will command confidence, and will carefully guard the city's treasury. Still those who feel that the administration of the city affairs has not been satisfactory for the last two or three years may find fault with the ticket, because three of the candidates, Messrs. France, Crowell, and Sherman, have been intimately connected with the city's administration for most of that time.

The only objection which is likely to be raised against the ticket is in regard to the question of prohibition. None of these gentlemen nominated are pledged to sustain or execute the prohibition ordinance. The prohibition question was completely ignored. Yet we know that all the gentlemen nominated would oppose a license law. They have always voted without exception the prohibition ticket when there has been a sharply defined issue between license and prohibition. The ticket, so far as prohibition is concerned, is as good as that nominated last year. We may be certain

that they will not be, or possibly cannot be, more indifferent to the execution of the execution of the liquor ordinance than those nominated and elected by the prohibition party a year ago. Prohibition will not suffer at their hands more than it has from its own candidates for some years.

The prohibition caucus will make its nominations on Thursday night. The question to be decided is whether it will be wise to make other nominations which shall be distinctly pledged to the policy of prohibition. We say emphatically it will not be wise unless a ticket can be nominated that will command in an equal degree with the ticket nominated last night, the confidence of the business men and taxpayers. If it does not, it will certainly be defeated. There is no use of concealing the fact that the majority of the voters of the city care more for an economical council than a prohibition council. There is now no effort or thought of licensing saloons for the sale of liquor and hence many voters do not consider this an issue. They are satisfied that our druggists should be winked at in selling liquor in a moderate degree in back rooms. It is unfortunate that this is so, but there is no use denying the truth. We don't believe in the policy of the last council which is likely to be the policy of the next council. One drug store at least in this city is neither more or less than a liquor store. The bottles on the shelves in the front store are simply a pretense. The profit from the legitimate drug business would not pay the wages of a boy to sweep out. Common drunkards in this city have no apparent difficulty in getting whiskey. We have objected to this before and object to it now. But the question is can a prohibition ticket be nominated and elected which will change all this or be more loyal to a prohibition policy than the gentlemen nominated, all of whom supported a prohibition policy, as we have said before, when the issue was distinctly made with license. The friends of prohibition who will meet Thursday evening cannot be too careful. It is all well enough to talk about going down with our colors flying, but this policy may not be in the interest of prohibition. We want to do that which shall strengthen rather than weaken the cause, which shall enable it to make a stronger fight hereafter, if we cannot make a successful fight this year on the single issue of prohibition. If the new council should, by not enforcing the prohibition ordinance allow more drug stores to open for the purpose of selling liquor almost exclusively, there will be no difficulty another year in arousing sufficient public sentiment to make a law real which is now merely a dead letter.

#### WAR OR PEACE?

Whether Europe is about to become the seat of an extended and all pervading war, or whether peace is to continue its reign, is a question occupying the attention of the old country at the present time. It is feared in many quarters that with the accession of the Russian czar Alexander III, hostilities will be resumed between those continental powers which have for some time past been enjoying a season of comparative tranquility. Will England seek to obtain greater power and extend her borders north through Afghanistan hoping that nihilism will prevent Russia from offering objection; will Austria strengthen Hungary as to menace Russian power in the Balkan peninsula; and will France seek to repay Germany for the humiliation she experienced at Sedan, are questions asked by every diplomatist in Europe. From an opposition standpoint, it may be said that France is steadily preparing for war. The French can never forget that Alsace and Lorraine belong to them; both provinces are French in thought, language and custom, and are peopled by those who are anxious once more to be under control of their former government. There is also existing a revengeful feeling against Germany and every soldier of France would gladly hail the order "on to the Rhine." In the years since 1871, France has perfected herself in everything calculated to extend and increase her power in any war; she has grown richer, her officers are more capable, and she has a stronger national feeling.

England desires to protect her possessions in India by extending her territory to that mountain chain which sweeps to the north of Afghanistan. Behind that natural fortress India would be far more secure than if Afghanistan were to become a Russian province. Let England then menace Mero and Cabul and it is not unlikely that Russia at Khiva would make haste to defend her southern neighbor. So in the case of Austro-Hungary; let Austria show too much interest in the Balkan peninsula and Russia would very likely take alarm and seek once more to declare her right in that region. That the dream of every czar is to own Constantinople is well known to the world, and any movement calculated to menace that fair city of the Bosphorus will excite the suspicions of the great powers.

Little Greece bristles with warlike desires. She and the wily Turk need only encouragement to cross hostile lances; a Grecian war against Turkey would not in itself be a matter of great concern, but if involving England and Russia, the supposed supporters of Turkey and Greece, the consequence would be of a most serious nature.

But all historical facts do not warrant the supposition that a general European war is imminent and likely. Whatever opinions of hostility the present czar may

have had during the lifetime of his father toward Germany and however much the empress, his wife, may have been influenced by her father, the King of Denmark, it is not unlikely that upon coming into power Alexander will be politic, and will not hastily bring about a rupture between Russia and Germany. Nor will he believe that by a war with a neighbor nihilism and internal troubles can be crushed or abated; it was during the war with Turkey, indeed, that nihilism first asserted itself. The alliance, too, between Russia and France is only visionary, and France moreover will desire only an engagement with Germany, and at present is too prosperous in peace to desire to aid a power so unsettled as Russia. In Germany socialism must be rooted out before there shall be a great desire for any new war. In England the Gladstone ministry while lasting may be safely declared to be one favoring peaceful measures.

Rather than there being a likelihood of the personal prejudices of the czar favoring war, it must be remembered that his relations are such that one would naturally expect him to desire peace above all things. He is connected with England because his sister married an English duke and his wife has a sister in the future queen. In Greece the king is a brother of the empress, and if the czar hates Germany because his father-in-law indulges in that pleasure he will be differently constituted than the majority of youthful sons-in-law, who are not usually supposed to follow too closely the desires of their respected fathers-in-law. It is more than likely, too, that Alexander will desire friendly assistance from abroad to help him in his great work of governing Russia. He has at home duties of an uncommon nature and will more than likely find his whole attention required to frame those privileges so largely demanded by his subjects.

But no one can foretell what will happen. Opinions differ and amount to but little after all. That there are delicate, intricate and important questions to be settled is apparent to the most casual student and observer. It is only to be hoped that negotiations of a peaceful nature will predominate and that all the powers may be conscious of the fact that war will avail but little, while peace will accomplish much.

#### Stalwartism Defined.

Providence Star.

Not long ago we were conversing with a western congressman, who is a republican, and not a "stalwart" either. Some thing was said, retrospectively, about the results of President Hayes' administration. "Well," remarked the western statesman, "you may praise the 'cleanness' of this administration as much as you please, but I tell you it is a mighty weak administration." And then, without a pause, he continued: "I have been in congress four years and I have had just one \$1,200 clerk and a messenger in one of the departments here. I am not sure, either, that my influence alone put them in and kept them there. I have never got anything else, except one or two little country post-offices. Now, what kind of a republican administration do you call this?"

#### A Grave Charge.

From the Leadville Herald.

The Herald is not of that class of journals which indulges in unsupported charges affecting the integrity of a political opponent, but there is a rumor, affecting the most vital interests of the city, that Mayor Humphreys must pay some attention to it. It is said that shortly before the death of our late city treasurer, A. R. Ellis, Mayor Humphreys obtained from him six thousand dollars of city funds, and that he still has that amount in his possession. This is a matter that rises above mere politics, and nothing but the most absolute denial will satisfy those who have heard the rumor.

#### An Unworthy Politician.

Providence Press.

George C. Gorham is unfit to be secretary of the senate. He has been associated with corrupt men; he betrayed the republican party in California; he is a green-backer, and as secretary of the republican congressional committee used its machinery to circulate documents attacking the financial policy of the republican party. He seems to have been the broker through whom the republican senatorial caucus purchased the vote of Mahone, and is to receive his reward in an election to the secretaryship of the senate. Any republican senator who votes for him is unworthy to represent a republican state.

#### For a Solid South.

Huerfano Herald.

If southern Colorado will unite on Pueblo or some other point south of the Divide we can, with the dissatisfied element in the north part of the state, easily carry the day. By reason of our many natural advantages southern Colorado is rapidly outstripping the north in the race for prosperity and in a few years will be far ahead both in wealth and population. Call the convention and let us unite on a central and convenient point for the permanent location of the capital.

#### The Philanthropist.

Golden Transcript.

The Denver Tribune wants to see us "relegated" to Georgetown or Colorado Springs for a nihilist, and is trying to put Alexander III. up to that scheme because we made Alexis emperor. Georgetown would do first rate, but we prefer Pueblo or even Denver or Colorado Springs. All the heavy work is done in the temperance cause in the latter place, and we want to be placed where the most good can be done if we have to leave Golden.

#### A Cruel Story.

Leadville Democrat.

It is a cruel story they tell on his honor that, upon the occasion of his recent visit to New York, he had his grip-sack labeled "John F. Humphreys, mayor of Leadville,"

#### Shakespeare as a Student of the Bible.

We understand that there is a movement on foot to induce Mr. A. McCoy, who is in the city, to deliver his lecture on "Shakespeare as a Student of the Bible," at some early day. The lecture is highly spoken of and must be most valuable and interesting, judging from the following invitation, which was given him in Philadelphia and signed by the most eminent divines of all denominations in that city:

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1872.

Professor A. McCoy: Dear Sir:—In view of the fact that some of the most eminent citizens of Philadelphia, remembering your splendid and electric orations throughout the country in support of the war for the Union, and especially for one which was called for three times in this city in 1863, have invited you to deliver one of your literary lectures in the Academy of Music; we, the undersigned ministers of the Gospel, respectfully request you to select the lecture which we have seen very highly extolled, entitled, "Shakespeare as a Student of the Bible," in which you show that the most renowned of all secular authors, drew some of his most celebrated literary beauties from the sacred scriptures—believing as we do, that such a discussion by a gentleman of such conceded eminence as an orator and a Shakespearean scholar, will not only afford our citizens the highest order of literary entertainment, but that it will serve an exalted moral purpose at the same time. Very respectfully yours, Wm. Bacon Stevens, D.D., L.L.D., Bishop Diocese Pennsylvania. M. A. DeWolf Howe, D.D., Bishop Diocese Central Pennsylvania. Thomas F. Davis, D.D., Rector St. Peter's Church. Edward A. Fogg, D.D., Rector Christ Church. E. A. Hoffmann, D.D., Rector St. Mark's Church. Thomas A. Jagger, D.D., Rector Church of the Holy Trinity. C. M. Butler, D.D., Professor Episcopal Divinity School. Henry J. Morton, D.D., Rector St. James' Church. Richard Newton, D.D., Rector Church of the Epiphany. Henry W. Warren, D.D., Pastor Broad and Arch M.E. Ch. Edward Hawes, D.D., Pastor Central Congregational Ch. George D. Boardman, D.D., Pastor First Baptist Church. E. L. Magoon, D.D., Pastor Broad and Brown Baptist Ch. J. Wheaton Smith, D.D., Pastor Broad and Spruce Baptist Ch. P. S. Henson, D.D., Pastor Memorial Baptist Church. Z. M. Humphrey, D.D., Pastor Calvary Presbyterian Church. Alexander Reed, D.D., Pastor Central Presbyterian Church. Herrick Johnson, D.D., Pastor Washington Sq. Presb'n Ch. J. L. Withrow, D.D., Pastor Tenth and Arch Presb'n Ch. A. A. Willits, D.D., Pastor West Arch Presbyterian Ch. Daniel Marsh, D.D., Pastor Clinton Street Presbyterian Ch. John B. Chambers, D.D., Pastor First Independent Church.

#### Struck It Rich.

From the columns of the Elk Mountain Pilot, of March 25th, we take the following notice of the Alleuvou mine, which is owned by a Colorado Springs company: "During the winter Mr. Edward Copley, representing a Colorado Springs company, has been vigorously prosecuting work in the tunnel of the Alleuvou, one of the company's claims situated in Elk basin, which has frequently received favorable mention in these columns. This tunnel has been worked for the purpose of cutting a cross vein. Last Saturday Mr. Copley's labors were rewarded by his unclosing the vein with a five-inch pay streak of ruby and brittle silver, which is improving in quantity and quality as the work progresses. The tunnel is now 160 feet in length and has gained a like distance in depth. Mr. Copley is highly elated and says he has the best mine in camp, which, if not strictly true, does not miss the mark very far. We congratulate this gentleman and his company upon their success and hope in the hour of their prosperity the Pilot will not be forgotten."

#### Uniting the South.

Canon City Reporter.

The suggestion of the Pueblo Democrat that a convention of the cities in the southern portion of the state be held for the purpose of co-operation on the capital question, is a good one. In union there is strength. If the southern portion of the state unites upon a given point there is no question about the success of the point selected. We believe that if the southern portion of the state is united we shall be able to give the point selected 50 majority.

#### Brief and Comprehensive.

From the Denver Inter-Ocean.

"Colorado for Invalids" is the title of a handsomely printed pamphlet, from the press of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE Publishing Co., and from the pen of Dr. S. Edwin Solly. It answers in a brief, but comprehensive way, the questions which invalids who are seeking change of climate most want to have answered, and tells who ought and who ought not to come to Colorado.

#### Humphreys as a Financier.

Leadville Herald.

If there is anything in the world that Mayor Humphreys understands in his own estimation, it is finance, and yet after urging the council to issue bonds, he took them, left them there to be handled, and has now received them back again with the word that such bonds cannot be negotiated there. Oh, he's a great financier.

Speaking of justice: A man in Antonio last week, stole a \$20 bill from another man's pocket, and upon going to trial was fined \$10.



## COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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Harry lies is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company. All persons who are allowed against any employee of the company to collect any of our accounts, advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be in not later than Thursday noon. Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not accept advertisements from them.  
 B. W. STEELE,  
 Manager of the GAZETTE.

## From Saturday's Daily.

Captain T. H. Burnham, of this city, has tendered the commission of lieutenant and quartermaster on division.

Persons are requested to state that possession of the M. E. church, on Huerfano street, will not be given to the purchaser of the new church is completed, and the congregation will continue to hold services there as usual.

John, the gambler who murdered Officer Perkins at Buena Vista last summer, was tried before Judge Helm in this city at the next term of the district court, particulars of the cowardly murder still fresh in the minds of the Colorado people. Perkins was well known, having served on our police force some time.

W. F. Sperry, the proprietor of the Grand house, Denver, passed through this city yesterday morning, on his way to northern Colorado. We understand that Sperry is anxious to take charge of first class hotel that may be built in Colorado Springs. The Alvord house under its management has become one of the best hotels in Denver, and has a large management. Mr. Sperry has for years conducted with the well known and popular hotel at St. Louis, and has probably had a more extended hotel experience than any other man in the state.

We understand that some one has been poisoning the dogs on poisoned meat and quite a number of them died yesterday. When we suggested yesterday that the worthless curs ought to be exterminated we did not mean that they should be indiscriminately poisoned by one who chose to take it in hand. The dogs in the city are entitled to protection for they are the property of those who feed and license them and when meat is thrown into the street one liable to get it as another. Three of dogs poisoned yesterday had collars bearing license checks upon their backs.

Officers were yesterday notified that in the man who has recently been charged of Mr. Austin's ranch, had left city after having sold some jewelry and other property belonging to the property of the ranch. Mr. Austin has been notified from the city for some time and he has returned he found that one of his horses had been sold by Martin and the proceeds appropriated to his own use. He also disposed of two watches which were left in the house. Martin has been drinking hard and several days ago he spent a night in the county jail. Efforts are being made to have him arrested and returned to this city.

The Denver & Rio Grande have just issued a very complete time schedule, covering all divisions and branches of the line which takes effect to-morrow. The table on the main line is as follows:

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.  
 Arrives Leaves  
 11:25 a. m. at 11:30 a. m.  
 3:56 p. m. at 10:01 p. m.  
 5:00 p. m. Denver accommodation arrives 8:00 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.  
 Arrives Leaves  
 2:30 p. m. 3:45 p. m.  
 4:44 a. m. 6:45 a. m.  
 6:00 p. m. Denver accommodation leaves 7:00 a. m.

MANITOU TRAINS.  
 Arrive at Col'o. Sp'gs. Leave at Col'o. Sp'gs.  
 6:00 a. m. 6:45 a. m.  
 10:00 a. m. 11:00 a. m.  
 1:00 p. m. 3:15 p. m.  
 10:00 p. m. 6:30 p. m.

## OUT WEST.

Blacksmiths are to have a hand fire engine and bell.

Farmers are preparing to put in large crops of small grain at Evans.

The town of Fort Collins is out of debt, it has a thousand dollars in its treasury. The Lead Chief, in Ruby district, is rumored to have been sold for half a million, there are no particulars.

Work on the union depot is being pushed forward rapidly, but it will not be ready for occupancy before May 1.

The new tourists' guide for the Rio Grande railway will soon appear. It will be a splendid edition.

Chama is said to be composed of eighty miles, and fifty-six of them are run as coons. Dry climate that.

The Board of trade at Denver has a membership of 130 individuals and firms, representing probably 240 merchants.

## The Library Question.

LEADVILLE, March 23.—It seems that the question of maintaining a public library in Colorado Springs has been practically settled in a manner highly discreditable to a growing city which feels justly proud of its reputation for public spirit and intelligence. If it be a question of utility and future popularity which has caused your public Solons to take a wise step forward and then hastily retract it, the lamp of experience may shed some light upon the subject, and serve to reassure the timid.

In the year 1872 the town of Independence, Iowa, contained a population of about 3,500. For fifteen years it had been nursing a subscription library, just as Colorado Springs has been doing for a shorter period, and with the same unsatisfactory results. Through the initiation of some of its citizens a law (after which the Colorado law has been modeled) had been passed, enabling cities to establish and sustain public libraries by taxation. The directors of the subscription library offered to donate it to the city, provided the question of sustaining it by taxation were submitted and carried. The council, believing that the people would know what they wanted, voted to submit the question, but unlike your "wise men," did not change their minds. The question of taxation was carried in its favor by a large majority, at the following election.

The council levied a library tax of one mill on the dollar, which realized nearly one thousand dollars on the assessed valuation of the city. A board of library directors was duly appointed. It decided to open a free reading room in connection with the library. A pleasant room was secured and neatly fitted up so as to render it attractive to the public. This library was made free to all the people, under necessary protective rules and restriction. The people immediately and freely availed themselves of the new means of culture they had themselves created.

A great fire came and swept away the library, excepting such books as were in the hands of patrons. Within twenty-four hours a small room had been procured and arranged for temporary use. A large invoice of new books was fortunately at hand and the library was reopened without delay. As soon as new buildings were erected, commodious quarters in the very heart of the city were secured, and so popular was the institution that the sum of six hundred dollars was easily raised by private subscription to furnish the rooms. The library and reading room were in separate apartments. The reading room was made as cozy and attractive as a parlor. It was furnished with carpet, arm chairs, tables and paper racks, and was brilliantly lighted. The entrance doors communicating with the library room swung on noiseless hinges. No talking was allowed, and quiet and decorum prevailed. Both the library and reading room were free to all. A lady librarian, who received a moderate salary, had charge of both rooms.

Now for the results. The people seemed to fully appreciate the value of the new educational institution which they had voted to create and sustain by taxation. The library was a great boon to the poor and was freely patronized by all classes. Although not exceeding fifteen hundred volumes, it had been selected with great care, with a view to its use by the people. The loans of books ranged from thirty to sixty per day, the yearly number from twelve to fifteen thousand. Borrowers were permitted to retain books two weeks and to renew for two weeks longer upon request. The library was managed upon the card system and very few losses were incurred.

The reading room was liberally patronized. Frequently in the evening its fifty chairs were filled for hours together. It became the resort of old and young, of rich and poor, of both sexes. All tastes could be gratified, as the lists of newspapers and periodicals had been selected without partiality to party or sect.

No public institution could be more popular than this free library and reading room, sustained by taxation. The little city has always felt proud of it, and no consideration could induce the people to part with it. It furnishes to-day like a green bay tree. The surprise is that so much could be accomplished at so little cost to the people. But things are managed carefully there. No big salaries are paid for small services to city officers; nobody seeks a municipal office for its emoluments. The wheels of government move none the less smoothly and there is much left for the education of the people.

Is not this experience a sufficient argument to induce your city fathers to permit the good people of Colorado Springs to decide the question for themselves. Can your people afford to forfeit their reputation for culture and enterprise by neglecting to avail themselves of so favorable an opportunity to justify it? J. L. LOOMIS.

The Republican, of Denver, yesterday stated that Seybold had been arrested at Kansas City and was now on his way back to this state. The authorities propose to make him appear against the bunko men who robbed him even if they have paid him a handsome sum to leave the state. Seybold was expected to pass through the city on the owl train this morning on his way to Denver.

Rumor has it that the Matt France Hose company will give another of their popular balls in the near future.

## From Sunday's Daily.

The base ball fever has struck Pueblo and a meeting was held there last night for the purpose of organizing a nine.

Mrs. Wolverton, of Leadville, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Irving Howbert, returned to her home yesterday.

We understand that the W. S. Jackson Hose company will give a ball in the new Masonic hall on the evening of the 19th of April.

Dr. Corbin, of this city, will, in a few days, open a drug store in South Pueblo. He will occupy a store recently built there by Dr. Mitchell.

Wills & Hale report having sold over \$2,500 worth of lots in the north end during the past two or three days. They offer some very desirable locations and advertise a good list of houses for rent.

Why don't our ranchmen and farmers stall feed more cattle? It is a reproach upon the great cattle growing regions of Colorado that people have to depend upon Kansas and Nebraska for beef at this season of the year.

Messrs. Alexander & Russell are making rapid progress with the laying of the Nevada avenue water main, and the pipe yesterday were laid some distance above Monument street. Monday morning they will commence laying the branch mains on Pike's Peak avenue between Nevada avenue and Bacon's stable.

Mr. E. W. Giddings, of the firm of Messrs. Giddings & Stillman, returned from the east yesterday. During his absence Mr. Giddings purchased a large stock of goods for the spring trade. We will venture to say that he has selected the best goods that could be found in the New York market, so look out for a grand display at their store before many days.

## THE NATIONAL GAME.

The D. & R. G. Boys vs. The College Boys.—A State Base Ball Tournament Talked of.

Quite an interesting game of ball was witnessed on the plaza in front of the school house yesterday afternoon between the College Boys and the Denver and Rio Grande clubs. There were probably more spectators on the ground than have turned out to see a game of ball in a year or more. It was generally understood that the game was not a match game but merely a practice game. Both clubs had good material in the field and some excellent playing was witnessed but it was evident from the start that the college boys had the advantage, owing to their having had much more practice than the D. & R. G. boys. To the credit of the D. & R. G. club we will say that they did exceedingly well considering the amount of practice they have had and we predict that the day is not far distant when they will give the college boys all the base ball they want. The game was not called until after four o'clock and at the end of the fifth inning playing was discontinued on account of darkness. The score at the close of the game stood 10 to 17 in favor of the College Boys. Captain William B. Tuttle acted as umpire and his every decision gave entire satisfaction. Some interesting and well fought contests between these two clubs are in prospect. The D. & R. G. club have ordered new uniforms similar to those worn by the College Boys, only red and white instead of blue and white and they will probably appear in them next Saturday. It has been suggested by several admirers of the popular game that the Colorado Springs clubs get up a state base ball tournament, to take place immediately following the fireman's tournament in August. A movement to this effect would no doubt meet with approval throughout the state and would have a tendency to create considerable interest in the national game. We notice that steps are being taken in many of the state towns to organize clubs and no little interest is being taken in the game. Let the Colorado Springs clubs start the movement and correspond with other clubs on the subject.

## Stolen Sheep.

Sheriff Smith yesterday offered a reward of \$100 for the capture of Martin, the sheep herder who stole the horse and other property from Mr. Austin, of which mention was made in yesterday's GAZETTE. It was at first thought that he had only stolen the horse and a few articles of minor value about the ranch, but it has since been discovered that a large number of sheep belonging to Mr. Austin's herd are missing. It is evident that Martin has been keeping up a systematic course of thieving for some time past and it is almost impossible for Mr. Austin to estimate his losses. Martin was a man in whom he placed explicit confidence and when he left him in charge of the ranch he did not for a moment suppose that he had placed it in the hands of a thief.

We are informed by Officer Clement that about eight hundred sheep are missing from Mr. Austin's herd and it is not positively known whether they have strayed from the herd or were stolen by Martin. Martin disappeared from the ranch only a day or two before Mr. Austin's return since which time no clue whatever of his whereabouts can be learned. We understand that he left his wife and children at the ranch. The officers are on the alert and will spare no time or expense in bringing him to justice.

## A REIGN OF TERROR.

Farmington, New Mexico, the House of Murder and Pillage.—Honest Ranchmen Entirely at the Mercy of Cut-Throats and Cattle Thieves.

## To the Editor of the Gazette.

FARMINGTON, N. M., March 18, 1881.—Please allow me space to make a few remarks in answer to a very incorrect article in your paper of March 4th, copied from the Santa Fe New Mexican and written by a Durango man. In that article there is not one truth and I shall try to give your readers the facts, which earnestly appeals to the reason and good sense of honest men for consideration, facts that can be substantiated by the best element of this country. This valley was quiet and prosperous until about one year ago, the people being mostly poor but industrious, and for reasons better known elsewhere there has never been any law or legal officers established here.

About a year since there was a bold, daring cow thief and murderer hung in this part which gave rise to some discussion among that class and who took great pains to show up the dark side of that case through the Rico and Animas City papers. The better class of men said nothing, well knowing that all frontier settlements were compelled to resort to such measures. About that time three or four noted cow thieves came from San Luis valley with a bunch of cattle, a portion of which they had stolen, and turned them loose on the range with others. They kept up stealing here all summer in defiance of the people, well knowing we had no law and would hesitate at extreme measures. There were some, however, who boldly denounced them and their kind. Matters grew from bad to worse until Christmas when they resolved to kill some of their enemies and skip for awhile. On December 24th James Garrett, Dixon Eskridge and one Oscar Puett filled themselves with bad whisky, fired into a store in town and started to Hamblett's, where there was a dance, expecting to find some of their worst enemies there, which they did. They provoked a row and commenced shooting, killing one George Brown, an honest farmer's boy, who took his six shooter and went out saying they should not break up the dance. After Brown was shot he killed Puett and wounded Eskridge. Puett was not directly concerned in their stealing but was staying at their camp, well knowing the bitter feeling against Garrett and Eskridge and went that night with them for a row. Garrett and Eskridge escaped from the country some way and while the hills were being scoured for them a party of men came upon one Fort Stockton, a notorious cow thief and murderer who boasted of having killed eighteen men in his time. He had stolen cattle here and had threatened the lives of some of our best citizens. He hailed one of the party and commenced a row, thinking perhaps the rest of the party would go on, but the boys tumbled to his game, threw down their guns and shot him dead. His wife came on the scene with gun in hand but it was shot from her before any damage was done, she being slightly hurt. Still matters grew worse; Stockton's brother came from Texas with a few friends bent on revenge. Garrett thinking it safe returned to Durango where Eskridge's brother ran a man-trap and ten-pin alley for a livelihood, and being all birds of the same color they soon formed an alliance and have gathered all the low-browed cutthroats they could induce to join them with the view to murder, pillage and plunder. The gang numbers about thirteen, headed by the Stockton and Hark. Eskridge. While in Durango preparing for their dirty work they made some dire threats against the people here which caused the people to go armed and on the alert as best they could. The gorillas made their appearance on March 1st, and concealing their horses behind the brush, hid themselves behind a brush corral and allowed two men to ride within ten yards of them when they opened fire on them, killing one man and his horse and missing the other he escaped. The man killed was Aaron Barker. They robbed him of all his money, saddle, bridle and arms. In chasing the other man one of the men was wounded in the leg. They then made their way to Durango and stole three head of Lacy & Thomson's horses on the way. Stockton, Eskridge and Garrett of course have some ground to work on in their way of thinking, but their followers are men of the lowest type who are strangers in the country and who have connected themselves with the band for the sole purpose of pillage and robbery and will do any kind of a deed to accomplish their object. As soon as the gang returned to town they lost no time in putting before the public through the Durango Record their story. They had gone down on the La Plata valley to gather Garrett's cattle. They found plenty of said cattle laying over the range shot down and left laying, and also hides of same stock on almost every corral. That these two men rode into their camp of ten well armed men, and provoked a row; Barker shot one of their boys in the leg and they had to kill him to save themselves, &c. Does it appear reasonable that Ike Stockton would come from Texas without pay and head a band of men to round up Garrett's cattle at that season?

Reader take into consideration the situation of the Stockton party, and the party

called the Lower Animas mob. The former, with the exception of Garrett, have not one dollar's interest in the country and cannot have any other object in view but murder and robbery. They are all single except Stockton. They have all killed their man in some bawdy house or other place. They are bitter enemies to honest toil; that is out of their line. They are enemies to law and fugitives from justice. The mob numbers about eighty in all and are composed of farmers and stockmen, nearly all having ranches, and have labored hard to build up their homes. They nearly all have families and all they have is here, and be it said to their credit they have worked and earned it honestly. They came here to stay. They have been denied any form of laws or legal officers. Colorado laws have shoved several bad men onto them and they got hung and shot in regular vigilante rotation, consequently it has fired other bad men for revenge. The two situations are identical. They have all to gain and nothing to lose, while we have all to lose and nothing to gain.

Let me say a word in behalf of the Coes who have been personated so shamefully in that article referred to. The man who wrote that is a cow thief whoever he may be, because the Coes have with others stood firmly in the way of cow thieves from the beginning. I can say with impunity that we do not steal and will not countenance that class of men. With the exception of L. W. Coe, who has about 150 head of cattle, the Coe boys own but a few milch cows. They are farmers; what we have we made by honest hard work, and can prove it by any man personally acquainted with us, except a thief. Two of the boys, Frank and George Coe, were in the Lincoln County war, and were robbed of everything except a saddle horse and a thrasher and when it came to a show down, steal and plunder like Billy the Kid or leave, they left and came to this valley and commenced anew. That kind of treatment naturally engendered bitterness in the boys against that class of men, and our bold denunciations of thieves from the start has caused us to be termed the leaders of a vicious mob by the whole cow thieving fraternity. We are no leaders, our cause is led and backed by the oldest, wealthiest and most influential men in the country. We have all got families and desire to work for a living still. The trouble is now briefly as follows: The people relied on the justice of their cause to explain itself and paid but little attention to the croaking in the papers and on the contrary the villains have not left one lie untold and to say the least they have worked great mischief.

Yours very respectfully,  
 J. N. COE.

## From Tuesday's Daily.

Some much-needed improvements have recently been made in the Western Union Telegraph office on Huerfano street.

The Denver & Rio Grande is now making better time than ever, the express trains averaging thirty-two miles an hour between Leadville and this city.

On Friday and Saturday of last week Captain DeCoursey sold \$8,300 in lots at South Pueblo, \$500 in lots at Manitou and \$2,500 in Colorado Springs lots.

The four horses which have been kept in the different Denver horse houses for the past few weeks, at an expense to the city of \$4.75 a day each, were taken out last Saturday.

We acknowledge the receipt of Blake's State Business Directory, for the year 1881. It is a very complete edition and gives a full list of the business men in every city and town in the state. The directory is much better arranged this year than last, the cities all being placed in alphabetical order. Mr. A. Manty, Jr. of Denver, is now in the city furnishing the subscribers with their books and can be found at the Colorado Springs hotel.

A detachment of the U. S. Fourth cavalry, in charge of Lieutenant Rogers, passed through the city yesterday morning on their way to Fort Garland. McCook and Colorado, the two Ute Indians who passed through here on their way to Washington some time ago, were with the company.

Conductor Sawyer, of the Colorado Springs and Manitou road, made his appearance, Sunday, in a band new uniform with monogram buttons. Mr. Sawyer, by his agreeable and accommodating ways, has made himself a very popular conductor, not only with the traveling public, but also with the railroad men. He shows as much proficiency in the management of the train as he did in handling the ribbons from the old stage coach.

Officer Jansen, at a late hour yesterday afternoon, found and placed under arrest the man White, who several days ago escaped from the Insane Asylum at Pueblo. The officers have kept up a persistent search for White, thinking that he was concealed somewhere in the city, but it seems that he only remained here one day and then left for the mountains, where he has been tramping around ever since. When spied by Officer Jansen he had just reached the city and had sat down in the North End meat market for a few moments rest. He was placed in the jail over night and will probably be returned to the asylum at Pueblo to-day.

## FLATTERING PROSPECTS.

A City of 3,000 Inhabitants Without a Hotel.

## To the Editor of the Gazette.

BONANZA CITY, March 25, 1881.—In reply to the many questions asked by friends at home, I will take the shortest method of answering them. The weather for the past few days has been warm and pleasant, the snow is fast disappearing from the south side hills. The prospectors keep up with the snow, some go so far as to dig through the snow to be in advance of some other fellow prospectors. They have made two strikes within one half mile of town this week. I will send some of the ore to the First National Bank. The city of Bonanza is making a rapid growth, where there was not a house last June, there now stands four hundred completed and occupied, one hundred and twenty or thirty on which hammers and saws are at work. The number of foundations laid are too numerous to count. There is thirty-seven business houses, eleven saloons, six restaurants, four lodging houses, two livery, two butcher shops, two laundries, three real estate offices, one millinery store, one blacksmith shop, two drug stores, two dance halls and numerous carpenter shops, no church, no bank, no hotel. Think of it! three thousand people and no hotel; money is plenty but building material is hard to get at any price, carpenter's wages are from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day and plenty of work. Log jumping has become quite common in the past few days. The daily arrival of people is from forty to fifty. If any person has an idea of going into business here the sooner they come the better. For prospecting the 15th of April is soon enough.

Respectfully,  
 C. C. HAMMOND.

## Ballard's Body Found.

It will be remembered that in the last letter received from Mr. Copley, our Gunnison correspondent, he gave an account of the probable death of Mr. Ballard, a mail carrier on the range. The Elk Mountain Pilot gives the following account of the discovery of his frozen body on the 23d inst: "J. C. Ballard's body was found by the party who went in search for it, headed by Mr. J. W. Sayles, on the morning of the 23d inst., about one mile from the camp of Mr. Sayles, in the Silver Basin. The body was not more than five feet from the train, and was under a copse of dead and green trees, which seemed to afford a good shelter from the storm. There was plenty of dead wood within easy reach, of which to make as large a fire as could possibly have been needed, but Mr. Sayles only noticed that a single medium-sized bough had been broken off. The body was completely covered with snow except one hand, which slightly protruded. Mr. Sayles did not disturb the body at all, even in the slightest manner, but hastened immediately to Irwin to bring the intelligence.

"A bundle of clothes was beneath the protruding hand and the point of a snow-shoe and a guiding stick was sticking out of the snow. This morning Mr. Sayles left camp with the intention of either bringing the body to town, if possible, or taking it to his camp. If neither can be done, it will be buried where it lies. At present the surmise is that Ballard was tired out, stepped a few feet from the trail with the intention of kindling a fire, but was overcome by sleep and froze to death."

## The New Time on the D. and R. G.

We have heretofore on several occasions mentioned the change in running time on the Denver and Rio Grande, but have neglected to make special mention of some of the advantages gained by the change. In the future all trains for Leadville and intermediate stations make direct connection with all points on the Gunnison division and on the Maysville, Alpine and Kokomo branches. Train No. 1, which passes through here at 11:25 a. m., makes direct connection for Chama and Durango, instead of the night train as heretofore. Passengers leaving here at 11:30 a. m., arrive at Espanola at 3:35 the following morning, from which they take daylight stages to Santa Fe. Durango passengers arrive at Chama at 7:30 a. m., and after two days' daylight staging reach Durango. At South Arkansas trains connect at 6:35 p. m., for Ponca Springs and Maysville, also connects at Nathrop for Alpine.

This arrangement covers the fastest time made by any line west of the Missouri river. Day trains have through reclining chair cars and night trains Pullman sleepers. The Denver and Colorado Springs accommodation train which runs only between here and Denver is a convenient one for the residents of Colorado Springs. It leaves here at 7 a. m., arriving in Denver at 12:05; returning, leaves Denver at 3 p. m., reaching here at 8 a. m. One can leave here at 7 a. m. spend six hours in Denver and return on the Gunnison express, reaching here at 9:56 p. m.

Sheriff L. J. Morgan, of Chaffee county came down from Buena Vista on Saturday in charge of E. P. Harrington, a passenger, charged with assault with intent to kill. He was brought here on a writ of habeas corpus, and had a hearing in Chambers before Judge Helon yesterday. Sheriff Morgan informs us that Cauty, the murderer of Levins, will be given a strong trial here at the next term of the district court.



## The Citizens' Caucus.

A large meeting of the citizens of Colorado Springs was held at the court house last evening under the name of the "citizens' caucus" to nominate candidates to be voted upon at the coming municipal election. Alderman Charles Walker called the meeting to order and stated its object. M. L. DeCoursey was elected chairman and A. S. Welch secretary. Mr. DeCoursey took the chair and called for nominations for mayor. Matt France and Ainsworth Brown were nominated. Ainsworth Brown withdrew in favor of Matt France. An informal ballot resulted as follows:

Matt France . . . . . 76  
Ainsworth Brown . . . . . 27

On motion of Dr. Renne Matt France was then unanimously nominated.

Nominations for treasurer were then called for. Wm. Stark's name was proposed and he was nominated by acclamation.

The caucus then took a recess for the gentlemen present from the different wards to nominate candidates for aldermen. In a few minutes the caucus was called to order by Chairman DeCoursey who reported that the following gentlemen had been nominated for aldermen:

First ward—Irvig Howbert.  
Second ward—W. B. Sherman.  
Third ward—B. F. Crowell.  
Fourth ward—D. J. Martin.  
The caucus then adjourned.

From Wednesday's Daily.

There were ten passenger coaches on the Denver express yesterday afternoon.

Articles of incorporation of the El Paso Live Stock Co. were yesterday filed with the county clerk.

Work on the new Methodist Episcopal church is progressing rapidly and the structure is nearly enclosed.

Mr. E. R. Hock, the newly appointed superintendent of the gas works is giving entire satisfaction and we understand that he is making some extensive improvements in and about the works.

The Elk Mountain Pilot has the following item concerning some pretty good work by Colorado Springs men. The Pilot says: "Messrs. Edward Copley, Mike Lawler and Mike Cowley did 18 feet of work on the Venango tunnel, in two days last week, and wheeled the rock 170 feet."

Mr. C. W. Barker expects to open his new hotel at Manitou on the first of April. Although his house may not be as large and commodious as some of the other Manitou hotels it is very convenient and well arranged. It will have about forty large and handsomely furnished rooms. Manitou never had a more popular landlord than Mr. Barker and we predict that the house will be crowded with guests from the day it opens.

Yesterday shortly after noon a drunken Mexican was the means of causing considerable amusement to a crowd of bystanders near the corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street. Seated on a mouse colored broncho he rode about the street sometimes turning in circles and frequently riding his steed on the side. He was so completely paralyzed with liquor that it was with difficulty that he retained his seat in the saddle, for he would every few moments sway from one side of the saddle to the other. After riding about for a short time he conceived the idea of riding his horse into the First National Bank, but upon reaching the door step he was prevailed upon by one of his friends to abandon the foolish scheme. For perhaps a half hour he continued to ride wildly about endangering the lives of the children and compelling the lady pedestrians to resort to the stores for safety. No officers were in the vicinity at the time and consequently no arrests were made.

## Shooting at a Supposed Burglar.

A certain young man, an attaché of the auditor's office of the Denver and Rio Grande, arrived in the city at quite a late hour several nights ago. After partaking of an oyster stew at one of the city restaurants, he proceeded to his room on Pike's Peak avenue, for the night. When he first entered the apartment he was somewhat surprised to find another person occupying his bed, and he was at a loss to know what to do. Further search revealed to him the form of another person, apparently a man, crouched in the corner of the room. He came to the conclusion that there must be a burglar, and pulling out a revolver he let drive at the crouching form in the corner. No scream, not even a whisper, followed the discharge of the weapon. This puzzled the gentleman still more, and before discharging the revolver again he concluded to light the lamp and investigate a little.

He was greatly surprised to discover that the forms in both the bed and in the corner were nothing but effigies. It appears that some of the ladies who boarded in the same house had conceived the idea of having some fun and stuffing two old suits of clothes with straw they placed them in the aforesaid gentleman's room. The following day it was ascertained that the ball shot from the revolver had passed through the shoulder and sleeve of the gentleman's best Sunday coat, which was hanging upon the wall in the rear of the effigy. Suffice to say that the ladies had all the amusement they wanted and it will be some time before the gentleman hears the last of it.

## LETTERS OF MARQUE.

How an Affectionate Couple Propose to Become One.

It is a good deal easier, as a general thing, to get married than to untie the marriage knot. There are very many ways of getting married all of which are legal and extremely binding, some of which are slow and all of which are sure. There are ways of getting married which are rapid and some enthusiastic lovers have gone so far as to engage the telegraph in their service and get married by lightning. The telephone has also been called into use and the sepulchral "Hello" of the bridegroom at one end of the line has been answered by the hollow and distant "Well" of the bride at the other and succeeded by the solemn murmurs of the clergyman at the central office, all of which has ended in the joining of two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one.

Romance has had something to do with some of these eccentric methods of marriage, necessity, which knows no law, has suggested other methods and others belong to the category of things the reason for which no fellow can find out.

The reflections casually thrown out above without any extra charge for beauty of expression or logical arrangement, were suggested to the writer by an occurrence which took place in this city recently. We say the occurrence took place, perhaps it would be more correct to say the occurrence is in process of taking place. The facts, not to mention names, are as follows: A young gentleman recently arrived in Colorado Springs from the east to join the lady of his choice, who had preceded him. The two had been engaged for some time and the visit of the young gentleman was for the purpose of being joined in marriage with his affianced.

But there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip. In this case the clergyman from the east who was known to both and who expected to visit Colorado Springs and perform the ceremony found it impossible to do as he had hoped. The young lady and gentleman could not think of being married by a stranger in a strange land and the result was the ingenious plan at which we have hinted. They resolved to be married by letter. It takes about a week for a letter to go from Colorado Springs to the residence of the clergyman and the same time for a reply so that even if the ceremony is greatly condensed it will take some time to reach the triumphant "I wills" and the benedictory "Let no man put asunder." However the young people, nameless here forevermore, are resolved to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer. No cards.

## Obituary—Robert W. Greene.

It becomes our sad duty to record the death of Mr. Robert W. Greene, a well-known and universally respected young man who died yesterday morning at 11.10 at the Colorado Springs hotel after a protracted illness from typhoid fever.

Mr. Greene was born in Jackson parish, Louisiana, in 1856, attended college in Tennessee and Kentucky and was appointed to West Point in 1873 where, after two years study and promotion, was honorably discharged on account of dyspepsia, which he had contracted while there. He came west and with his brother, the Hon. C. J. Greene, of the Louisiana legislature, and Mr. John H. Linck, engaged in the sheep business in this country. A few weeks ago he came to town and succumbed to that relentless destroyer, typhoid fever, and notwithstanding the very best medical attention, he slowly failed. His brothers were telegraphed for, and came at once from Louisiana and Leadville. These devoted brothers watched and nursed him until the last.

He lacked only a few weeks of being twenty-four years of age. A southerner born and bred he was ever known to be a gentleman of perfect integrity and genuine hospitality, and we offer our sincerest condolences to his afflicted family. His remains will be interred at 10.30 this morning in Evergreen cemetery.

## A Favored Range.

The Fairplay Flume says: "The cattle men of the South Park may be considered fortunate indeed in their selection of ranges. They will suffer less in the loss of cattle than any other portion of the state. It is true the storms have been severe, and the winter protracted, and with succeeding snows fears have naturally arisen that the result would be disastrous to the horned herds. Yet as better weather has followed, the outlook has brightened each time and the stock raisers have rejoiced to find that much of their fear has been groundless. It is a matter of surprise to all how well the cattle are wintering. Since the last storm, a number of stock men have been interviewed, and they express general satisfaction at the result. One prominent stockman reports having been riding over the country between Buffalo Slough and the Platte river, where he passed through large herds that were in fair condition, and in all his riding saw less than a dozen head of dead critters. It seems that wherever cattle have ranged over the rim of the park and have got among the foot hills, they have fared badly, and the loss among such will be heavy, but taking the park throughout, the best judges say the loss will not exceed ten per cent. Should the grass come on rapidly in the spring the South Park will turn off more beef, in proportion to its area, than any other portion of the west."

## WISE MEN FROM THE EAST.

More Than Three Hundred of Them Coming to Visit Colorado.

The announcement has already been made of the proposed excursion this spring from New England and other parts of the east for Colorado and California, but the proportions of this party having outgrown the original plan and some changes having thus been brought about, some further facts concerning the matter will be of interest. Mr. Samuel H. Wallace, of Philadelphia, one of the managers of this enterprise, writes to Capt. M. L. DeCoursey, of this city, under date of March 24th, as follows: "There has been a slight change in programme since the excursion was planned, as we found the demand for passage was far beyond expectations. It has been arranged to start the first six cars—175 persons—from Boston, as advertised, on the 18th, going through as per programme; a second section will start one week later, exactly duplicating the trip as it is advertised. This arrangement will give us two cars from here (Philadelphia) on second section, and three from Boston, making a five car train with about 150 persons. Both sections are already full, with a number left out in the cold. Under this arrangement the first party will arrive at Denver and Manitou April 24th, and the second party May 1st. I will be with the latter. All arrangements with hotels and carriage men have been made with the general passenger agent of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad by Mr. Whitcomb, one of the managers of the excursion."

From the preceding it will be seen that Colorado Springs is soon to be visited by over three hundred ladies and gentlemen from the east who will spend at least two days in this city and at Manitou. One feature of the stop here will be the excursions to the points of scenic interest near Colorado Springs and Manitou. Of these the itinerary, prepared by the managers of the excursion, says: "Points of interest will be visited by carriage, the trip including visits to Williams' Canon, which contains a great number of eccentric and fanciful geological formations in the semblance of huge castles, gigantic cathedrals, pulpits, quaint resemblances to human faces, animals, etc.; the Ute Pass; Rainbow Falls; Pike's Peak trail; Ute iron spring; soda springs; the famed Garden of the Gods; Glen Eyrie, where General Palmer, president of the Denver and Rio Grande railway, resides; the mesa; a return via Colorado Springs; and the Ridges. The Garden of the Gods is a beautiful undulating park, filled with the most weird and fantastic groupings of rocks and boulders, which are susceptible of transformation, by a slight draft on the imagination, into the most striking resemblances. The picture from the gateway is probably unequalled in natural beauty on the continent. On either side rise huge red rocks, perpendicularly, to the height of nearly four hundred feet. Beyond the narrow passage is a velvety plateau which fancy has peopled with some of the fabled personages of ancient times. On the left are the Cathedral spires, in front the Sphinx and her fantastic companions, and beyond all is the snowy curtain of Pike's Peak."

During their stay the excursionists will visit Pike's Peak and on Tuesday, April 26th, they will take a trip over the Denver and Rio Grande road to the Grand Canon. Of this the itinerary says: "Through the courtesy of the managers of the Denver and Rio Grande railway, a special train of drawing-room cars will be furnished for this delightful trip. Leaving Manitou in the morning, we shall proceed to Colorado Springs, thence southward to Pueblo, and from that point over the Leadville division of the road through Canon City. At this latter point, open observation cars are taken for the ride through the Royal Gorge, which is a narrow and deep cleft in the mountains, through which the turbulent waters of the Arkansas river find their way. The road passes in between the giant walls of red granite, hewing its pathway in places from the overhanging cliffs, and in another spanning the stream with an iron bridge. Huge promontories seem to bar the progress of the adventurer, but a sharp curve carries us beyond to fresh scenes of grandeur. Shadowy gorges diverge on either side, and in places along our pathway the massive walls tower above us to a height of 2,000 or 2,500 feet. During the trip, the cars will stop at various points to permit the passengers to gain the best views. Returning to Pueblo, a stop will be made for dinner, and the journey will then be resumed to Denver."

Our readers will observe that the programme is quite an exhaustive one and includes to a good degree the scenic points near this city. The result of this visit can not fail to be beneficial to Colorado Springs and the result of similar visits to other parts of Colorado will surely benefit the state.

## LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending March 30th, 1881:

Anderson, Mrs Dr	Lane, J B
Bell, Mrs	Louis, Mr
Blakely, Geo H	Miller, J F
Cummers, Edward	Nelson, Joseph
Downs, Henry	Potter, Geo H 3
Hardwick, Mrs J O	Shepherd, J A
Longwell, Mrs E A	Wilkins, Appleton

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters" and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE, PM.

## From Thursday's Daily.

## OFF THE COAST OF PERU

The Chilean Conquest—A Visit to the Battle Field at Chorrillos—A Colorado City Man as the Captain of the Chilean Engineers.

We give below extracts from a private letter received by Dr. C. E. Edwards from his son, Mr. R. W. Edwards, who is visiting Chili and Peru, which he kindly allows us to print:

ON BOARD STEAMER COLOMBIA, February 6, 1881.

I have just brought my chair upon the hurricane deck where I am all alone and the sun is just setting over my right; on my left is one of the most beautiful sights in the world—a strip of sea coast miles in length with the green grass growing down to the water's edge, and gardens, woods and groves reaching in 20 miles to the foot of the mountains. Just ahead is a line of snow-white houses on the beach, some old cathedral spires at the back and a magnificent pier in front reaching far out into the water.

The engines have stopped and we are slowly gliding toward the town. A dozen boats are waiting for us ahead. The quarter-master has just called out four, less one half, and the anchor has dropped. We are lying in the port of Pisco. You must remember it. They bring a great deal of fruit here to sell on board. Here is where the Chilean army landed to commence their march on Lima. We are now on board the Colombia and shall not leave her until we get to Valparaiso. We were the first steamer from the north that had entered Callao since the blockade was raised. As the sight of houses and vessels appeared in the distance heavy discharges of artillery came over the water. We were all up by the wheel house wondering what the thundering could mean, but as we drew nearer we saw men of war of all nationalities dipping their flags and firing salutes in honor to the Chilean fleet and her admiral. I never saw a grander sight than the immense fleet of war vessels, of all nations, lying about the bay as we glided in. Here were four English, two German, two French, three Italian, three American, one Ecuadorian, six Chilean, and twenty Chilean transports lying almost side by side. The yards were full of sailors gazing on us as we steamed in, for we were the first steamer from the north since the blockade had been raised. Well, we anchored about 5 p. m. and satisfied ourselves looking about the bay at the demolished fortifications which had kept the Chileans in check so long. Next morning we went ashore and spent the morning looking at Callao. All stores were closed. Every Peruvian official and soldier had vanished. The immense iron piers, or rather stone piers, were covered with sand bags to protect the few remaining Peruvian men of war which had been kept behind them. But the dock in which we lay when we came up was filled with the burned and sunken hulks of Peru's ships. When Lima was taken all hope was despaired of and they fired all their ships, put a torpedo in each one, dismantled the batteries and fled. The wharves were full of elegant brass cannon rifled, French mitrailleurs, Gatling and Krupp guns that had been taken at Lima and sent down on the cars to be put on the Chilean men of war. Freight cars were filled with rusty Remington and Peabody rifles taken on the field. Twenty-two thousand stand of arms were taken on the field by the Chileans. Then we took the train for Lima. Passing out of Callao everywhere were seen squads of Chilean troops, quartered in every building of any size, some drilling some eating, and others looking around in the country they had conquered. Arriving in Lima we immediately made for the plaza which was filled with Chilean soldiers, one solid mass. On inquiring we found that a grand mass was being said in the Cathedral for the Chilean dead. We entered it and pressed our way through throngs of Peruvians toward the center of the church. A Chilean soldier with hat on and gun at present arms stood on duty at every pillar in it. In the center was an immense monument of wood painted in imitation of marble, with arms stacked around it and great urns burning incense. In front of this was a platform with fifty chairs of crimson satin and solid gold legs and backs in a half circle. In the middle one sat Boquedo looking very handsome in his rich military suit. He looked somewhat careworn and weather-beaten. Around the circle sat the principal officers of the army and navy; they were all listening to a priest who was spouting out great long words of praise and admiration from a pulpit stuck against the wall. We waited until the close, pressing through the different passages which were all decorated with Chilean flags, for they closed the cathedral against the Chileans, but they broke it open, filled it with Chilean flags, and the Chilean guards put their own chaplain priests in charge and had their service on their own account. Just think! The great Cathedral of Lima decorated with Chilean flags. How fortunate we were in getting to Lima on this day, for it was the grand triumph day of the war. A magnificent choir sang at the close, and the organ sounded grander than any I have ever heard. Seated in the church we found a young Chilean officer who spoke English. He was a lieutenant in the Chilean army. He took us up into the municipal palace where the officers were quartered and introducing us to an American who is captain of engineers in the Chilean army. He is

from Colorado City; can't speak Spanish, but one of those soldiers of fortune who goes wherever there is any fighting. He only came out here last year; his name is Irish descent and a very fine looking fellow. It seemed strange he should be from the same county as myself. We took seats on the balcony and saw a third of the Chilean army march by, while twenty bands played the national air of Chili. Early next morning the captain and the purser of the steamer and myself started out to view the battlefield. We went to Lima and there breakfasted; then we hired a coach and went out as near as we could get to the first line of battle "Chorrillos." The coach returned to Lima and we started out on foot. Outside of the town to the left were long rifle pits and barricades behind which the Peruvian force had first posted itself. We only took a glance at this and immediately entered the town. I shall never forget the sight that presented itself through this beautiful place. It is on the sea and was the watering resort of Lima, and said to be the most beautiful spot on the Pacific coast. It must have been elegant, with its beautiful promenades, piers, boat houses, bath houses, as fine as anything of its kind in the states.

Well, every house was a complete ruin, the town had been burnt to a house and it was a terrible sight. Before almost every house lay one or two half-burned bodies; a few were women and children who were afraid to leave the houses during the fight, and perished in the flames. Most of them, however, were Peruvian soldiers, for they had stood ground many hours in the town, firing from windows and house tops. In a billiard room were eight or nine bodies, some lying over on the tables, others with heels up upon the benches; they were soldiers whom the Chileans had pursued in there and killed them. One had the top of his head knocked off, showing it had been done by the butt of a musket, but all had been bayoneted and remained in the position they fell. The stench from all these half-burned bodies was terrible, and we picked our way through the choked streets with handkerchiefs to our noses. The streets, and in fact the whole battle ground, was strewn with cartridges, which had been thrown away in the fight. Many buildings were yet burning, and the summer houses on the beach were completely riddled with bullets and Gatling shots. The station, a large building, almost as large as that at Santiago, had a roof of this zinc or tin, and it was a perfect sieve from the balls fired down on it from the hills. The Chileans had planted a battery there, and the Peruvians had tried to dislodge it. When the town was first stormed many took refuge in this station, and I saw that every lock on the room doors had been blown off, or rather shot off, and the walls inside were riddled by balls, which had been fired through the doors, in the possibility of some one being in them. I counted over fifty balls through one door. From the defeat at this place, the Peruvians fell back three miles, to a village called Miraflores, and here they made their last stand; they were then only three miles from Lima. We went from Chorrillos to this last battle field, and went all over it. We got two hard-looking Chilean soldiers to guide us, for there were many mines yet unsprung, and we were not anxious to spring them. They were on plugs without bridle, and one had a large naked cavalry sabre; the other a knife only. The Peruvians had gotten behind one of the adobe walls and had thrown up six redoubts at intervals of six or seven hundred yards. Here had been their last hope, but though they outnumbered the Chileans and were behind splendid defenses, yet they were disastrously defeated. In this fight very few Peruvian wounded were brought from the field, for the Chilean soldiery killed them during their charges in the fight. The Peruvian dead lay half buried, half burned in the fields back of their entrenchments, and the ground was strewn with cartridges of Remington guns, thrown away in the fight, and old broken rifles and bayonets. I picked up two Peruvian bayonets and one Chilean bayonet and brought them on board the steamer, after a great deal of trouble, for they don't allow such things to be carried from the field, for everything is under martial law. We had quantities of fun over one thing during this excursion. As is always the case, many poor skirt old battlefields to pick up anything of value or no value to carry away; so here it was the same, and every now and then we would see some form skulking a fence in the distance, and to show off, one of our soldiers would dash after him and bring the poor fellow up to our party. He would fall in line, under guard of one soldier, while the other scamped around, bringing in more, so that we had about fifteen prisoners when we returned to the camp. Most of the wretches were Chinese, and I really pitied them, although it was done as much for our amusement as anything else. We returned to our ship that night hungry to find a good supper and tried to find a good bed.

Chili is stripping Peru of everything that can be carried away. All the elegant furniture of the city of Chorrillos was carried on board of Chilean vessels before the city was fired. They have taken all the contents of the public libraries, school of arts and municipal palace in Lima down to Santiago, and they intend taking all the

elegant plants out of the public gardens, and animals from the zoological garden.

One of the most amusing things in Peru now is the depreciated value of her paper currency, a five dollar note only being worth 40 cents in silver, so that when we got a moderate breakfast in Lima and they brought the bill in for \$53, we shuddered a little, notwithstanding, so it got to be really a dangerous thing to buy anything and pay for it in silver, for you got so much change in return that one had to devise some excursion or banquet in order to get rid of it. Elegant living in Lima costs in American money about 50 cents a day at the best hotels.

## NOT IN THE BEST OF TEMPER.

How the Utes that Went to Washington Feel.

Indian Agent W. H. Berry, Major J. C. Bundy and Lieutenant Rodgers, of the Fourth cavalry, accompanied by Charlie Alhandre, Colorow and McCook, three Utes, passed through this city last Monday, bound for the reservation, as was noted in the GAZETTE yesterday. The party spent Sunday in Denver, and members of it in conversation with a Republican reporter said that the three Utes behaved themselves very well, indeed, on the trip, and were much interested in what they saw. They were in Washington on inauguration day, and were greatly impressed with the parade on that occasion. They never stirred until the entire procession had passed, and then they followed it up to the capitol, and during the delivery of the inaugural crowded as closely to the president as they could. The fireworks in the evening pleased them greatly, and was a marvel to them.

The entire party agreed that the Utes are not in the best of temper. They are not very friendly, and exhibit this feeling by an undisguised irritability. Yet, while an Indian war is possible it is not regarded as probable. It may be averted entirely by careful management. When the treaty was made Utey was still alive. Uncompagre Utes signed the treaty because they accepted his word as law and gospel. Not more than ten in 100 of them know what the treaty is or what it means. The Southern Utes understand the treaty, and are said to be satisfied.

"Agent Berry," said an army officer, "if left alone will move the Utes according to contract, and without a war, too. An Indian war means more than a war with the Utes. It means a break-out of the Navajoes, Apaches and Piutes, with the Mormons at their back with arms, ammunition and moral support."

That the Utes will "go" there is no doubt. They will eventually be removed entirely beyond the borders of Colorado. Patience should be exercised upon the border. A war should be averted if possible. One of the first essentials to preserve peace is that white men should remain off the reservation until the Utes are removed. The violent death of one Ute by a white man would be sure to precipitate a war, and no efforts should be spared to avert such a catastrophe.

## Personal.

Mr. S. A. Cochran, the son of Judge Cochran, of this city, has gone to Denver to practice law. He is connected with the law office.

Mr. Pike Fowler, a large land owner of Wyandott county, Ohio, accompanied by Mrs. Fowler, is spending a few days in this city.

Captain Sessler arrived in the city yesterday after having spent several months at his sheep ranch on the Arkansas. Capt. Sessler informs us that his sheep are now doing exceedingly well, but that he, like all the other sheep owners has lost quite a number in consequence of the severe winter.

We learn from a gentleman who has just received a letter from Mr. William Bush, dated Las Angeles, California, that Mr. Bush contemplates returning to this city in a few weeks. The health of Mrs. Bush has not been improved by the change of climate and therefore a return to Colorado has been resolved upon.

We understand that those who have been talking of starting a roller skating rink here have abandoned the idea.

# ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attended upon Debility. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, \$4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. Dewey & Co., 46 Dey St., New York.

Tonic—Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions. WEBSTER.

# Castoria—35doses

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

# CENTAU LINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.



We have received No. 1, Vol. 1, of the Railway and Mining Gazette, published in Denver. It is a well printed and hand some illustrated paper, devoted to the railway and mining interests of Colorado and New Mexico.

The scaffolding which has occupied the auditorium of the Opera House ever since the work on the interior was first commenced, was removed yesterday. The decorators have finished frescoing the ceiling and are now at work on the side walls.

Officer Beall requests us to inform all owners of cattle that in the future the ordinance in reference to stray cattle will be strictly enforced. During the winter the cattle have been allowed to run about the streets unmolested, but now that the feed upon the plains is improving, owners of cattle must either place them in charge of the city herder or run the chances of having them placed in the pound. See Officer Beall's notice in another column.

#### From Friday's Daily.

No definite time has as yet been settled upon for the opening of the opera house.

Despite the stormy weather the sociable at the Congregational church last evening was quite well attended, and a very pleasant time was enjoyed by all who were present.

The Pueblo Chieftain of yesterday comes to the bat and seconds the base ball tournament suggestion as follows: "Colorado Springs is anxious to have a base ball tournament held in that town. Pueblo formerly had the crack base ball nine of the state. Why can't we have one now?"

Martin, the man who was implicated in the stealing of the sheep and other articles from Mr. Frank Austin, has not as yet been captured, neither have the officers received any clue as to his whereabouts. The sheep which were recovered some days ago and of which we spoke in the GAZETTE at the time are still at Mr. Greenway's ranch on the Divide.

We learn that the men who came here with the intention of establishing a roller skating rink, departed from the city rather unexpectedly, leaving an unsettled beard bill. When they first came they painted themselves off as men of means, and when told that no hall could be had they said they would build one, even going so far as to ask the different builders for estimates.

The wooden awning in front of Peter Mariana's, the only one left of several other old sheds that have for years disfigured the corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street, was yesterday removed. It is the intention of the occupants of the several properties on the corner to replace the old wooden awning with canvass awnings. The corner certainly looks very much more attractive than it did some months ago.

It is a good thing to have a law against the carrying of concealed weapons but it is a much better thing to have public opinion to enforce such a practice without any law. The people in Durango seem to have fallen upon a good plan for since Tom Greator got killed there, people are not allowed to go into the theatre with weapons in their pockets, but are expected to leave them at the front bar, where proper checks are given for them.

Nearly all the merchants have for some time been expecting their spring goods from the east. The numerous snow blockades and washouts on the different roads have been disastrous to the freight business as well as to the merchants. In many instances the freight between here and New York has been delayed for four or five weeks. Just at present freight is coming in quite regularly and as the severe storms are about over no further delay need be expected.

Mr. Sisty, Colorado's fish commissioner, says that the Rocky Mountains abound in lakes and streams of the purest water imaginable. The water of the lakes of all the higher altitudes is cold the year round, so that fish caught from them at any season of the year would be in good condition for eating. By protecting our fish and game the mountains of Colorado could be made to furnish the most popular and productive sporting grounds in the country.

The entertainment for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal church given by Prof. Plummer and Miss Merrill takes place this evening in Court House Hall. The Denver Times speaks as follows of a similar entertainment: "The recitations given by Miss Minnie Mae Merrill and Professor C. B. Plummer were admirable in selection and fulfillment, winning unstinted commendations. Miss Merrill is among the best elocutionists in the city, and Professor Plummer is beyond description."

The new valves ordered by City Clerk McGowney for the fire hydrants, have been received, and workmen were busy yesterday placing them upon the hydrants. For some time there was considerable complaint as to the condition of the hydrants, but now that we have five or six new hydrants and all the old ones repaired, no further trouble need be apprehended. The city is now better prepared in case of fire than ever before with its new hydrants and with an increased pressure of water.

#### OUR PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Generous Gifts by Two Public-Spirited Citizens.

Our public library was on yesterday the recipient of twenty-five dollars, the unsolicited gift of a lady who has from the first been an active friend of the institution. This donation was followed by another of like amount from one of our well-known citizens whose way it is to do good deeds in a quiet manner. The sums thus contributed will partially remove the debt owing by the association.

We are glad to notice that interest in our free public library is increasing and that the prospects are growing brighter for the establishment of a successful library in this city. This interest is nothing more than what the general intelligence and culture of Colorado Springs would lead one to expect, and the result we are confident will not be less than a perfect success. Books of reference are especially useful in a town the size of this and such books can only be made generally accessible by placing them in a public library. If the library be free the benefit is made all the more extensive and practical. The books which are already in the library will form an excellent nucleus for such a collection of volumes as will in future years be one of the attractions of Colorado Springs. Those that take a lively interest in the prosperity of our city, even though they confine this interest to its financial prosperity, can do nothing more conducive to secure that end than to aid in the founding and enlarging of a free public library. Whatever adds to the attractiveness of a city increases its chances of prosperity, and nothing will attract intelligent and studious men more than a good library.

We hope that the citizens generally will encourage this enterprise and not only lend their countenance to the formation of the library, but also follow the good example set by the two whose gifts we have chronicled.

#### Present and Prospective Prosperity.

The Leadville Herald of yesterday gave the following concerning the present and prospective prosperity of the mines in that camp: "Looking forward toward the future is an undeniable undertaking. More so in mining than in any other business. It is impossible to depend on what changes will take place in the development of a mine, and the present is all that can be relied upon. When, therefore, more than a year ago the Little Pittsburg and other properties on Fryer hill showed signs of exhaustion, and a general panic ensued, too many, unfortunately for themselves, became frightened regarding the future and sacrificed interests of great value. That there was no reason for such feeling has since been demonstrated. The mines have never been in a more favorable condition than they are to-day. Ore is not created in mines to supply the demand and when worked out are exhausted. This is evident to all, and a number of properties which some time ago were prominent are now falling behind in ore production. That which however gives the present promise, is the fact that the territory producing ore has been largely increased and new discoveries have been made in so many localities that while some properties have become exhausted, others are coming to the front and the production of ore is not lessened."

"The east side of Fryer hill has proved the richest section yet discovered about Leadville, the Robert E. Lee, Matchless, Big Pittsburg, and others have yielded ore that finds no equal from any other part of this section of country. The strike in the Big Pittsburg has had no equal except that in the Lee. New discoveries are being made on the south and west side of Fryer hill, which show the ore body continuous in that direction. Crossing Dry Stray Horse, the Surprise claim of the Hibernia, the Denver City and other recent developments prove that entire section of value equal to Fryer hill. On the north side of Carbonate hill the greatest improvement has been made in the past few weeks. The north part of the Morning Star consolidation is the richest part of the territory of this extensive property. The Henriett which for many months was worked at a loss, has reached and developed one of the finest ore bodies ever developed, and is now among the most productive mines of Leadville. Over Carbonate hill there is little change, and the mines give greater promise and have more ore exposed than ever before in the past. On Iron hill, the Silver Wave has doubled its previous output and shows large ore reserves, while the Iron is shipping two hundred tons of ore a day and the Silver Cord doing fully as well as ever before."

"The outlook is a favorable one and the territory tributary to Leadville is vastly increased over what it was a year ago. The smelters are well supplied with ore, the bullion product is not decreased, and instead of retrograding the prospects are certainly flattering."

Although the running time on the Santa Fe was so changed as to make direct connection with the Denver & Rio Grande no eastern mail has been received on time since the change took effect.

Mr. M. C. Wilbur, the livery man, has just returned from Denver where he purchased a car-load of fine driving and saddle horses for his new stable at the corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Weber street.

#### Prohibition Caucus.

The caucus of the prohibition party for the nomination of candidates for the municipal ticket to be voted on next Tuesday, was held last evening in the Court House Hall. The convention was called to order by D. W. Robbins. Mr. L. E. Sherman was elected chairman and E. E. Hooker, secretary. Mr. Sherman took the chair and called for nominations for mayor.

Mr. Ralstin nominated Matthew Kennedy and Mr. Bartlett nominated Judge E. A. Colburn. The latter withdrew as he is ineligible. By vive voce vote Mr. Kennedy was made unanimously the candidate for mayor.

William Stark was placed in nomination for city treasurer and was unanimously elected the candidate.

The caucus then took a recess to nominate candidates for aldermen. In the first ward Irving Howbert was nominated.

In the second ward Messrs. Seldomridge, Douglas and De La Vergne were nominated. The two former withdrew and the latter was nominated.

In the third ward Messrs. R. W. Anderson, L. E. Sherman and B. F. Crowell were nominated. B. F. Crowell received the highest number of votes and was declared the nominee.

In the fourth ward D. W. Robbins was nominated.

The caucus was again called to order by Chairman Sherman, who asked for reports from the ward caucuses, which were given in accordance with the above.

On motion of Mr. Ralstin the chairman was directed to appoint a committee to call the next caucus, consisting of chairman representing the city at large, and one from each ward. The committee appointed were as follows: Chairman, John Lennox; First ward, Prof. W. D. Sheldon; Second ward, J. F. Seldomridge; Third ward, R. W. Anderson; Fourth ward, F. Le Rouse.

Mr. L. D. Ratcliff offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, There has been great extravagance and needless expenditure of the city funds in the administration of its affairs, and

Whereas, Our city ordinances are defied and the sale of intoxicating liquors is increasing, and

Whereas, By this disregard of law, insult and injury are offered the hundreds who are here, because of our claim to prohibition, and

Whereas, The real estate titles are increasingly involved according to the forfeiture clause of the deeds by the sale of intoxicating liquors to the injury of our town, and the great detriment to investments, therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That we call upon all law-abiding citizens in our city to unite with us in securing a mayor and board of aldermen who are pledged to the support of our prohibition ordinance, and unsparingly without fear or favor to enforce or execute the same.

Resolved, 2d, That we pledge our sympathy and hearty co-operation in the enforcement of prohibition, and will use every lawful means to bring to justice all who persist in violating our city ordinances.

Resolved, 3d, That we are in favor of a more rigid economy in the administration of the city affairs, and demand retrenchment of expenditures and reduction of taxes.

The Rev. Mr. Slutz thought the wholesale denunciation in the first clause of the preamble was rather strong unless the members of the caucus knew that this was the case. He therefor moved that the resolutions be amended by striking this out. This was seconded.

Mr. E. N. Bartlett moved to amend the amendment by making the first clause read: "Whereas, there has been complaint of great extravagance and needless expenditure of the city funds in the administration of its affairs."

The Rev. Mr. Slutz accepted the amendment to his motion.

Mr. M. L. DeCoursey said that he thought that the clause in its present shape was a reflection on the present ticket because it had been represented in the council for three years. He also said that the gentleman nominated had not pledged themselves to support the prohibition ordinance and we could not assume that they would. To go before the people soliciting votes on the ground that this ticket would give economy and enforcement of the prohibition ordinance was going under false pretenses.

Mr. Ratcliff replied that it made no difference if the names on the ticket had been in the council. It was perfectly proper to tell them of what course they did not approve. He also stated that no honorable man could accept the nomination without being pledged to these resolutions. Mr. Ratcliff's remarks were received with applause.

Mr. E. N. Bartlett arose and emphasized the fact that every candidate on the ticket was under moral obligations to enforce the ordinance or resign.

The amendment was then adopted, and then the resolutions as a whole. The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. F. G. Rowe, the real estate dealer, reports the demand for good residence property as quite active. During the last few days he has sold eight fifty-foot lots on Nevada avenue, a residence on Wahsatch avenue and four vacant lots on Cascade avenue, the sales in most instances being made to persons who design to build. This denotes a substantial growth of the city. As will be noticed by his advertisement Mr. Rowe offers some excellent bargains both in residences and vacant lots, his list including some of the most desirable property in the city.

#### Yesterday's Spring Shower

The first rain of the season fell yesterday. This fall of rain, as shown by the reports of the signal station, came earlier in the spring than any on record. The clouds began to gather shortly after one o'clock yesterday afternoon, and some low thunder was heard. People remarked that the damp, cool wind which blew gently would be a sure indication of approaching rain at the east; however, in Colorado, and especially in Colorado Springs, it was deemed a precursor of snow. But the snow did not come, and the rain did begin to fall in a fine mist about five o'clock. The mist grew denser, and after six o'clock quite a steady rain had set in. The storm was a gentle one but lasted over three hours, during which a good deal of water fell. The rain had a wonderful effect upon the freshly uncovered grass of the lawns turning its rather sombre color to a bright and vivid green.

#### Personal.

Mr. F. H. Austin came down from Denver on the morning express yesterday.

The Hon. W. S. Jackson was among the arrivals from the east on the owl train yesterday.

We acknowledge a pleasant call from Mr. W. A. Caswell, of the Summit County Leader, published at Breckenridge, Colorado.

Mr. C. F. Niece, the druggist, returned yesterday from southern New Mexico where he has spent the past few weeks looking after his mining interests.

Major W. H. Macomber and family returned yesterday from the east where they have been spending the past winter. The major expects to go into the mountains and remain during the summer.

Builders and contractors express themselves as being confident that there will be as much if not more of a building boom than last year. Houses seem to be going up on all sides, and, as a general thing, they are larger and more expensive than those erected last season. Carpenters and mechanics are in good demand. Last year was thought to be an exceptional year as to the amount of money expended in building, but the estimate of this year will probably not fall very far behind it.

Mr. Frank Weston, has about completed his contract on the Opera House stairs both in the lobby and main hall. Mr. Weston is a practical stair builder and has displayed some excellent workmanship at the Opera House.

Our dispatches state that Mr. Conkling will oppose the confirmation of Robertson on account of principle, duty, &c. It would be well if he would act on matters outside of patronage on the same ground.

There seems to be some confusion as to who have a right to participate in the prohibition caucus. The call read, friends of prohibition, which is sufficiently definite.

The tax-payers have good tickets to choose from. Their interests are likely to be subserved in any case.

Painters were busy yesterday repainting the cornice and outside wood work on the Union block.

Messrs. Crowell, Howbert, and Stark will probably not be nervous about their election.

#### ARCHIBALD FORBES' OPINION OF THE CZAR.

From His Lecture on "The Royal People 1875 Met."

In view of the recent tragic occurrence, that portion of Mr. Forbes' lecture which referred to his interview with the late Emperor Alexander of Russia naturally excited the keenest interest, and the audience dwelt intently on this narrative. In the early days of the Russo-Turkish campaign Mr. Forbes had little to do with the emperor and his relatives who accompanied him upon the campaign, for his work lay with the advance, and his brilliant and gallant American comrade, poor MacGahan, who had previous acquaintance with the Russian court, undertook the duty of attending the great ones. It was not until after the Plevna battle in July that Mr. Forbes was presented personally to the emperor. He had been a witness of the desperate fighting at Shipka Pass, and in the correct belief that the Russian troops had secured a firm grasp on that critical position, he had quitted the battle field and ridden back to Bucharest, where the nearest telegraph office was, a distance of 170 miles. Having taken the precaution of posting relays of horses, he was enabled to travel with exceptional rapidity, and when on the way to Bucharest he rode into the imperial quarters at Gornistruben, he was informed by General Ignatieff that he had beaten all the Russian couriers by hours. "Yours," continued Ignatieff, "must be the latest news, and you must see the emperor and tell him." Mr. Forbes felt a shyness in entering the imperial presence in the state of disorder and dirt to which hard riding and long field service had reduced him—a condition of which he was quite conscious. Ignatieff insisted to the audience, but Ignatieff insisted upon ceremony. His Majesty was awakened and the correspondent was ushered into his imperial presence. A dingy alcove in a dismantled Turkish house formed the hall of audience. The emperor was "gaunt, worn and haggard, his voice broken by nervousness and by the asthma which afflicted him." Mr. Forbes drew a vivid and picturesque contrast between his majesty as he saw him there and his appearance as he saw him a few months later in St. Petersburg—a contrast to which justice can only be done by giving converse pictures in the lecturer's own language. "Some months later I saw his majesty at St. Petersburg—a very emperor, upright in figure, proud in gait, with a brilliant uniform covered with decorations;

# CITY LOTS!

For sale in all parts of town. Also, cheap lots in

## Parrish's Addition.

### GARDEN TRACTS

—AND—

## RANCHES!

### Cottages for Rent or Sale

in all parts of town. Apply to

#### M. L. DE COURSEY,

#### REAL ESTATE AGT.

Office next door South of El Paso County Bank.

a glittering court in thronged round this stately man, and with enthusiastically respectful homage; the dazzling splendor of the Winter Palace formed the setting of a sumptuous picture, and as I gazed upon the magnificent scene I could hardly realize that the central figure of it in the group of his imperial state, was of a verity the same man in whose presence I had stood in the squalid Bulgarian hotel—the same wan, anxious, willful man who, with spasmodic utterances and the expression in his eye of a hunted deer, had asked me breathless questions as to the episodes and issues of the fighting."

Forbes said he could make his majesty understand the details much better if he had a sheet of paper on which to draw a plan. The emperor dispatched Ignatieff on this errand, leaving the emperor and Forbes alone together, opposite each other, with a little table between them. "As we stood, I talking, he listening, there came into his face a strange, troubled, expression—a mere, quick shadow, which seemed to reveal to me the thought, 'what a chance for this man to kill me.' " As Forbes drew the plan of the position in Shipka, and explained its details, which the emperor caught up with the swiftness of a trained military intelligence, his majesty remarked Mr. Forbes must have been a soldier and no doubt in the artillery or engineering service. Forbes answered that he had served in the cavalry of the line. The emperor then said he did not know that cavalry officers were conversant with military draughtsmanship, to which Forbes replied that he had been a private trooper, not an officer, and the audience was greatly tickled by his comment, that he presumed that he had conveyed to his majesty the honest British draughtsman is habitually skilled in plan making. When the correspondent had made a sketch of describing the end of the situation in Shipka Pass, the emperor told him how there had been, officially reported to him the gallantry which he had displayed in the light before Plevna in succoring wounded men under the heaviest fire, and that he desired to testify appreciation of his conduct by conferring on him the decoration of the Stanislaus "with the crossed swords," a decoration never bestowed save for personal bravery. The decoration the lecturer exhibited to the audience, and proceeded to describe the agitation with which the emperor had watched the terrible fighting before Plevna in September, "as the Turkish fire combed down the Russians as they strove and struggled up the slope, already slippery with Rumanian blood." The lecturer accompanied Alexander on his return to his capital after the fall of Plevna and witnessed the wild enthusiasm which then greeted him. His picture of the scene in the cathedral of Kasan sounded strangely in contrast to the catastrophe of which the world learned a fortnight ago. "As the emperor turned to leave the building the wildest enthusiasm laid hold of the throng. His people closed in about the czar until he had no power to move. The great struggle was to touch him, to kiss the hem of his garment; and the chaos of policemen, officers, shrieking women, and enthusiastic peasants swayed and heaved to and fro; the emperor in the center, pale, his lips trembling with emotion, just as I have seen him when his troops were cheering him upon the battle field, struggling for the bare possibility of stand and move forward, for we were by the press of the moment, clean off his feet and whirled about helplessly."

Reminiscences of the dead czar were concluded by the lecturer with a summing up of his character, which was of so great importance, coming as it did from a man who had exceptional opportunities for forming his estimate, that it deserves to be given in his own words. "In many respects," said Mr. Forbes, "the monarch whom the nihilists slew the other day was a grand man. He was absolutely free from that corruption which is the blackest curse of Russia, and which taints the nearest relatives of the Great White Czar."

"He had the truest aspiration to do his duty to the huge empire over which he ruled, and morning, noon and night he never spared himself in toilsome work. He took but few pleasures. The melancholy of his position made sadder his features and darkened forth him all the brightness of his life. For he had the bitter consciousness of the abuses that were alienating those subjects who had been wanting to couple the names of 'God and the czar.' He knew how the nation writhed and groaned; and he, absolute despot as he was, writhed and groaned not less from impracticable impotence to ameliorate the evils. For, while honest and sincerely well intentioned, Alexander II. was a weak man. True, he began his reign with a spasm of self-assertion; but the favorites gained his ear; his family compassed him about; the whole huge, stubborn, ponderous *vis inertiae* of immemorial rottenness, of tenacious, multitudinous officialdom—lay doggedly across the hard path of reform. Alexander's aspirations were powerless to pierce the dense, solid obstacle, and his impotence to do this, with the self consciousness that it behooved him to do it, embittered all his later life. Alexander III. is a stronger man than was his father. He has no favorites, and he has a firm will and a wise wife. Whether that strong will shall lean toward despotism or toward reform remains to be seen. The suspense will not be long, for Alexander Alexandrovitch is not the man to dally or temporize."

#### Weekly Market Report.

CORRECTED BY L. E. SHERMAN.

[The quotations are in pounds, and retail prices, except when otherwise specified.]

APPLES—  
Dried Alden.....13@15c  
Michigan sliced.....10@12½c  
Green apples.....65@70c

BRAN—  
Colorado.....\$1 60@1 70 per cw

BUTTER—  
Colorado ranch.....25@30c

CRACKERS—  
Premium soda.....10c  
Oyster.....12½c

CHEESE—  
Per pound.....20c

COFFEE—  
Rio.....20@25c  
Java, roasted.....40c  
Mocha, ".....40c

EGGS—  
State, candled, per doz.....20c  
Ranch, per doz.....25c

FLOUR—  
Per hundred.....\$3 60@3 75  
Buckwheat.....6@7

MEAT—  
Ham.....12½@15c  
Dry salt.....11@12½c  
Bacon.....12@13c  
Lard.....13@15c

RICE—  
Sandwich Island.....12c  
Carolina.....11@12½c

SALT—  
Per barrel.....4 25@4 50

SUGAR—  
Granulated.....12½@13½c  
Extra C.....11½@12½c

STARCH—  
Pearl.....8c  
Silver gloss.....12½c

SYRUPS—  
Honey, per gallon.....\$1 00@1 20  
New Orleans.....90c@1 00  
Fine table.....90c@1 00

TEAS—  
Imperial.....75c@1 00  
Gunpowder.....75c@1 00  
Japan.....50c@1 00  
Oolong.....60c@1 00  
English Breakfast.....75c@1 00

VINEGAR—  
Pure cider, per gallon.....50c

The following prices are paid for country produce:

OATS—  
New Colorado.....\$2 25@2 30 per cw

HAY—  
Baled upland.....\$2 50@3 00 per ton

POTATOES—  
Per cwt. new.....\$2 50@3 00

#### Executor's Notice.

Estate of Francis S. Thayer, deceased.  
THE undersigned having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Francis S. Thayer, late of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, do hereby give notice that she will appear before the County Court of El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the April term, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.  
Dated this 1st day of April, A. D. 1881.  
CATHERINE M'KEE THAYER,  
Executrix.

#### Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the Estate of Arthur H. Barrett, deceased.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the April term of the County Court of El Paso County, in the State of Colorado, I, Helen Barrett, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said Court, to present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.  
Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, April 1st 1881.  
HELEN A. BARRETT,  
Administratrix of the estate of Arthur H. Barrett, deceased.

#### Administrator's Notice.

Estate of John Vanderburgh, deceased.  
THE undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of John Vanderburgh, late of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby give notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the April term, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.  
Dated this 1st day of April, A. D. 1881.  
JOHN E. WHEELER,  
Administrator.

#### Administrator's Notice.

Estate of William N. Gray, deceased.  
THE undersigned having been appointed administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of William N. Gray, late of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby give notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the April term, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.  
Dated this 1st day of April, A. D. 1881.  
NIEL G. ADEE,  
Administrator.

With the will annexed.







THE ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAR.

The Story of an Eye-Witness.

By Cable to the New York Times.

LONDON, March 10, 1881.—The best account of the murder that any eye witness has been able to give is that of Captain Novikoff, of the imperial staff, who was present when the second bomb was thrown and who helped to raise the dying emperor. This officer had attended the inspection held at 1 o'clock in the great Michael riding school, and was on his way home down the Nevsky prospect, crossing the Catherine canal, when he heard the first explosion. He arrived within thirty yards of the emperor when he saw a cloud of snow suddenly blown into the air. The second bomb had exploded. The ground was strewn with wounded men. Groans were heard on all sides. On one heap of snow was a dead boy, a wounded soldier of the body guard and a wounded civilian. In the road lay the emperor motionless. He wore the uniform of the sappers of the guard, whom he had just been reviewing. His legs were shattered. Blood flowed from his wounds. Some sailors came up and raised him from the ground. Captain Novikoff took him round the body; the sailors held up his legs. They moved forward a few paces when the emperor said twice, "Cold, cold," and endeavored to raise his hand to his forehead, on which there was blood. Captain Novikoff, supporting the czar with one arm, tried with the other to get his handkerchief and bind the emperor's head.

At that moment the Grand Duke Michael came up, and, bending over the czar's face, said anxiously, "How feelst thou?" To this the emperor replied, "It was difficult to hear what he said. He did not utter a single groan. The Grand Duke snatched a cap from a by-stander and placed it on the emperor's head. He then bade the sailors move forward with him. The people had meanwhile been running up from all sides. Many fell on their knees; all crossed themselves and wept. There seemed to be no conveyance in which the wounded czar could be placed. The police officers had driven up in a sledge, but the horses had taken fright and had run away. A common sledge was standing not far off, but it was too small to allow the wounded man to be supported in it. Captain Novikoff asked the Grand Duke Michael's permission to carry the czar into a neighboring house and endeavor to staunch the flow of blood. The emperor had evidently not lost consciousness, for when the proposal was made he distinctly said, "Bear me to the palace to-day." The sledge was then brought up, and in this they placed the emperor, supporting him on either side, for he was unable to keep up his head. At first the sledge moved forward at a walk, but the czar's strength seemed to fail so rapidly that orders were given to go at a brisk trot to the palace. When they arrived the emperor was unconscious, and in that condition he was carried through the gates. Physicians were quickly summoned to his bedside. Surgeon Kronglevski, Dr. Botkin, Dr. Marcus and Dr. Dvorichine obeyed the call. The last named immediately fetched such instruments as were necessary for amputating the legs. Bandages were applied. The veins were tied up in order that the blood might flow back to the heart. The czar recovered consciousness for a brief moment and received the sacrament from M. Bajalov, the chaplain. Then his heart ceased to beat.

When the explosion took place the Czarvitch was at lunch with his family in the Amutshoff Palace. They heard the noise with fearful forebodings. They waited in terrible anxiety, and soon an imperial querry galloped up. The Czarvitch and his wife rushed out to meet him. They were told that the emperor was frightfully wounded. The heir apparent jumped into a sleigh and drove to the Winter Palace, being the first to arrive at the Grand Duke Michael. Other members of the imperial family followed. Then came many illustrious persons. Among them were Prince Soumaroff, Prince Dondukov Korsakoff, Count Milintin, Count Adlerberg and Count Loris Melikoff. The emperor was not wholly unconscious when they arrived. He opened his eyes and gave slight tokens that he recognized some members of his family. He muttered "Shasha," the diminutive of the hereditary prince's name. At the moment when he breathed his last all who were present in the chamber were kneeling in silent prayer. The events of the next few hours were deeply affecting. As the Czarvitch left the palace he was received with enthusiastic acclamation by the crowd. The Princess Dolgorouki fainted away when she heard the sad news, and remained unconscious for two hours. That same evening, accompanied by her sister and Prince Albedirski, governor of Warsaw, who is her sister's husband, she left St. Petersburg, being taken to the railway station in a public conveyance. It is believed that she will remain in life-long exile. It has been noticed as a strange coincidence that the day of the czar's death was the anniversary of Orsini's execution, and that the spot on which the emperor was murdered was that on which General Mezenzoff, chief of the third section, was stabbed by his assassin. It is now inclosed and covered with turf. Immortelles have been planted upon it. Sentries of the old regiment of the Emperor Paul, clad in picturesque uniform of the last century, stand there on guard, striving to keep back the people who eagerly snatch at anything that can be carried off as a relic.

The Elder Booth and the Lord's Prayer.

When the elder Booth was once visiting in Baltimore he was asked in a select and fashionable company as an especial favor to recite the Lord's prayer. He signified his willingness to gratify those present, and all eyes were fixed upon him as he slowly and reverently rose from his chair trembling with the burdens of two great conceptions. He had to realize the character, attributes and presence of the Almighty Being he was to address; he was

FEEDING A GIANT.

Chang, the Big Chinaman, Making a Restaurant Keeper Look Blue.

From the New York Sun.

A restaurateur of Brooklyn lately had for a guest Chang, the Chinese giant. A Sun reporter happened to dine at the restaurant several evenings ago, and had Chang for a neighbor. A little natural curiosity led him to note the bill of fare of the giant. First Chang ordered oysters, raw, on the shell; next, steamed oysters on toast; then green turtle and prawn soup, and, after that, fish, including broiled shad, filet de sole, sauce tartare, and boiled salmon with lobster sauce.

The reporter thought Chang would stop there, but the giant politely signified to the attendant that he was waiting for the next article on his written bill. So he had for his entrees turkey wings, jardiniere, and chicken croquettes and tomato sauce. Then he attacked with gusto roast ribs of beef and a half a chicken stuffed, accompanied by fried parsnips, sugar corn, and boiled onions. He appeared to weary at this point, and mildly asked for a small plate of plum pudding, a piece of apple pie, and a little ice cream, to which he subsequently added a small cup of cafe noir.

The Future of Andersonville Prison.

"An ex-soldier," writing from Macon, Ga., to the Chicago Tribune, of Andersonville prison, says:

"The former strong walls of upright pine posts are rapidly decaying, and in most places a ridge of rotten wood is the only sign remaining of the once formidable barricade. Young oaks and pines have sprung up rapidly since the war, and many of them have attained a height of fifteen or twenty feet. The numerous wells dug by the prisoners for water still exist. The caves and burrows which they dug for shelter have mostly been changed into slight furrows or ridges by the wear and tear of time. The memorable 'Providence Spring,' at the foot of the hill, which suddenly burst out one night in the midst of a very dry time, when the prisoners were praying for water, still exists, its clear, cool waters are the sweetest and most refreshing to be found in all that region.

"It is a matter of romance, not to say poetic justice, that the main part of this historic ground is now owned by a colored man, who was a former slave in the vicinity. He is a very intelligent and industrious mulatto, named G. W. Kennedy, who has bought the place for about two-thirds of the stockade for \$1,200. When I was there, a few days ago, he had cleared up ten or twelve acres of the undergrowth, and was about to plough it up for a cotton field. There were two car loads of wood cut on that ground, sold for \$1.50 per cord. I advised him to delay for a little, to see if any northern individual wished to purchase or preserve the sacred spot. Shall it be ploughed up? Shall that ground consecrated by the suffering and tears of so many heroic dead become a tame cotton field? Perhaps it is best to cover up the scars of the war, and hide from sight the historic ground. A part of it has already been cultivated; it may be that some of the cotton seed North to be spun and woven has grown upon this sacred spot. But shall the remainder be obliterated?

"I write this that the public may have fair warning. Some philanthropist or patriot ought to purchase that spot, it seems to me. I have heard of a gathering of ex-prisoners from Andersonville being held somewhere in the North. Would it not be an appropriate thing for these survivors to purchase this ground? If I was able, I would do it myself."

The Parsees of Bombay.

Seeing for the first time hosts of men going through the streets wearing what looks like a section of stovepipe glazed and then dotted all over with infinitesimal gilt specks, said stovepipes minus a rim and the back bent down toward the front as if intended to be used as a whistle in an emergency, the natural impulse is to shout with laughter; and, it is only when this "shocking bad hat" is understood to be the badge of their persecution, their cross, put upon them in derision, which they have carried gladly and proudly, despising the shame for faith's sake and so elevated to the dignity of a crown, we bend before it in respectful reverence. The Parsees are immensely rich and powerful, no matter whether that wealth was acquired by inheritance, by frugality or commerce. Splendid and luxurious carriages drawn by two and not infrequently four full blooded Arabian horses, with a sycor or footman running on at the head of each, roll through the streets and throng the "bunder," or quay, where the band plays at sunset, and usually from among the cushions rise the gloomy spire of the Parsee's improbable hat greatly to the disappointment of the "rounder" who has gazed earnestly expecting that no one short of a vicar or a governor-general would turn up out of such splendid surroundings.

But the penance of peculiar dress is carried to such an extreme by the male sex that the females have nothing to do but array themselves like the lilies of the field, clothed in silks and satins whose silken and gold embroidery emit a sheen which fairly dazzles western eyes; laden with jewels festooned with strings of pearls, arms weighed down with bangles and legs covered with silver anklets nearly to the knee; veiled in gold or silver gauze, shod in sandals of satin which disdained the soil of the streets, they walk or sit besides their husbands the realization of all one's early dreams of oriental splendor. Even the children are clothed in embroidered silks and laden with bangles, till one is forced to conclude that it is only upon reaching man's estate one is permitted to wear the dress which gives him his peculiar place among the religious people of the eastern world.

SENATORS AT THEIR BOOKS.

Literary Peculiarities of Certain Prominent Politicians.

Washington Cor. of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

There is Bayard of Delaware. Bayard is an insatiable devourer of the literature of the domain of Spofford; he reads everything that comes recommended as being dull, dry and profound. His best hold is constitutional law. There is probably no treatise upon this subject, from Burke and De Tocqueville down to the speeches of Roscoe Conkling, with which he is unfamiliar. In fact, Senator Bayard's organism may be said to be the constitutional incarnate. Bayard dreams about the constitution; if he swallows too much terrapin, and, as a consequence, metaphorically mounts the nocturnal mare in his slumbers, this most common vision of horror is the hallucination that the organic law of his beloved country is about to be torn up and used for waste paper. Since the death of the late lamented A. J. Senator Bayard, by natural inheritance, has become the defender of the constitution. The senator from Delaware is also a close student of history, ancient, modern, sacred, and profane. These two departments of reading—that is to say, constitutional law and standard history—constitute the greater portion of Senator Bayard's patronage of the library. Other senators, indeed, draw a greater number of books than he does, but few of them return the books they do draw bearing greater evidence of close application and devoted research.

THE LIST OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Let us examine the literary proclivities of Senator Thurman. To look at Thurman one would suppose that his favorite reading was "Fox's Book of the Martyrs" and

THE POSSIBILITY OF INVENTION.

All the Year Round, discussing the wonders of Professor Bell's photophone and the possibilities which such an invention leads us to consider, says: "Not only are we transported to the remote speculators of the scientific past; we are hurled into the depths of the future by the savans of the present, who see in the new discovery means of intercommunication that will add immeasurable powers to those now possessed by mankind. One of the savants, M. Armengaud, the younger, of Paris, has struck out a collateral invention to the photophone, little less marvelous than itself. It is an instrument which he proposes to call the 'teletroscope.' By means of this, he says, we shall be able to see objects situated upon any part of the earth's surface, and at any distance from the observer. His reasoning is based upon the laws of reflection of images. All objects reach our eyes by means of luminous rays; the problem is, to transport them to such distances as we desire. The scientists to whom M. Armengaud has communicated his conception are confident of its feasibility. So it may come to pass that we shall see and hear our most distant correspondents while the communicate with us. A merchant in London, by telephone and teletroscope, will be brought into something like contact with a client at San Francisco, Shanghai, St. Petersburg, Yeddo, or elsewhere. It is true there are many difficulties in the way, but, with the cardinal principles fully grasped, it may be a mere question of details."

A Reason for Pity.

Of stories about beachcombers (English settlers in Polynesia) there is no end. Perhaps one of the best is that of Paunchy Billy of Samoa, who was born in the same village as John Paul Jones, and who was in the habit of declaring: "Sir, I would not go back to Britain now if you were to give me a thousand a year; and yet I will say that when I came here first, more than thirty years ago, I had a fashion of sitting on the stones by the seaside of a night, and crying to myself for the home and friends I should never see again. But I know better now, and I have done with this many a year." Billy used to relate how, when Commodore Wilkes' expedition visited Samoa, he went on board the United States ship Porpoise, dressed in savage mats, and begged the captain to take him away.

"I don't want any men; but what countryman are you?"

"A Scotchman," said the beachcomber. "Well, then," said the American, "I guess I pity you more than a little. I cannot take you away; but here's a sheath-knife and a plug of James River Cavenish, of which I make you a present. Had you been an American I would have had you tied up to the gangway, and have given you a dozen with the cat-o'-nine-tails."

Billy asked the captain to explain.

"Because," retorted the commander, "had you been a citizen of the United States I should have counted you a disgrace to humanity for letting yourself run wild among a lot of scolding savages. But seeing you are a Britisher, and there is not room enough for you all in your overcrowded country, I pity you from the bottom of my heart—I dew."

FRESH NOTES ABOUT THE FASHIONS.

Flowers for Easter sonnets—Oriental Styles in Jewelry—A Notable Party Dress—The "Poke" and Styles of Headgear—The Mode in Fans.

New York Evening Post.

Chartreuse is a new shade of golden green.

Points d'Aurillac is a new and fashionable silk lace.

The revival of checks and plaids amounts to a rage.

Chinese embroidery is much used for adorning white cashmere tea gowns.

The shape of the jersey is closely followed in the cut of the latest bodice waists.

Ombre ribbons are the newest in millinery, and Algerian scarfs are the latest in sashes.

Bonnet crowns of gold colored gauze plush, embroidered in amber beads, are very handsome.

Firefly necklaces of French gold and enamel now encircle the throats of the fair daughters of fashion.

The pilgrim polonaise, loosely defining the figure, will be a very popular overdress for the spring season.

Spanish lace is more in favor than ever, and is seen upon some of the richest imported costumes of silk and satin.

The Marguerite sleeve, puffed at the armhole and at the elbow, appears on some of the newly-imported French costumes.

The large "Roi de Rome" collars will be worn the coming season. They are made of white batiste and edged with ruffles of lace.

Large wreaths of shaded roses, carnations, peach blossoms, clusters of fruit and cascades of lace adorn spring bonnets and round hats.

The "Polignac costume," which is made entirely of lace and tinted India mull, will be a very popular dress at watering-places this year.

The "Humberta" cloak will be a stylish and popular wrap for spring wear for young ladies. It has a coachman's cape extending below the shoulders.

Striped Venice cloth is commended for young girls' and misses' suits for school and home wear. The prune, green and brown shades are particularly pretty.

Long mousquetaire gloves, fastened on the outside with tiny buttons made of pearls, amethysts, sapphires, and even diamonds, are the latest French novelty.

Jardiniere effects are noticeable among the new robe patterns of French sateen. The grounds are of cream white, dove color, pale brown, and dark and pale shades of blue.

A very handsome pendant to be attached to a dog collar of velvet is the marquette medallion of chrysoprase, or sardonyx, with tiny rose diamonds set in floral patterns on it.

The antique rug or fraise is now indispensable to all toilets, even with morning dresses, or in its place is sometimes seen a small upright collar made of velvet or the material of the dress.

The fancy for sticking gilt ornaments in the hair, after the manner of Japanese ladies, is a growing eccentricity. The Japanese coiffure is eminently becoming to ladies with oval faces.

A new girdle called Grecian cincture is likely to supersede the popular Hungarian cord and spikes so much employed for fastening the dainty chatelaine pouches to the wearer's belt.

The "Jellabad" and satin striped Algerian shawls will be greatly in favor for evening and summer wraps. These garments will entirely replace the shawls of zephyr wool, which are now passe.

Some very elegant and delicately tinted silks have lately been received by importers in this city, having elaborate patterns of flowers of the natural size, resembling the most exquisite hand painting.

Gold and silver braids are much employed abroad for trimming many things, especially costumes of velvet and white and tinted cashmere. Gilt satouche is also used for trimming walking dresses of dark cloth.

Stephanotis, ox-eyed daisies, Scottish thistles and bluebells, picotees, shamrocks, arbutus blossoms, sea moss, ferns and wild roses are among the bewildering array of beautiful and novel flowers where-with the coming Easter bonnet is to be decorated.

One of the novelties of the season is the *parure cornuailes*, consisting of a broad collar, with bow, bandeau for the hair, and an immense belt bow; the set is composed of velvet and decorated with embroidery, beads, bright insects and berries formed of glittering enamel and fine Roman gold.

The jewelry most in vogue at present is copied from Oriental and semi-barbaric models, Moorish and Egyptian designs being held in special favor. Crescents, exquisitely-chased arabesques, and gold and silver antique medals depending from jeweled bangles of Roman gold, Egyptian heads, the Sphinx, miniature obelisks, swinging columns and jeweled pendants that vibrate constantly, are all exceedingly fashionable. Brooches are some of them very large and of flower designs, studded with fine gems. The setting of solitaire diamonds is exceedingly broad and rich, and emeralds, sapphires and cat's eyes are associated with them. String pearls are now worn by brides. They are ornamented with hand painted decorations and finished with pearl pendants.

There is nothing new in the arrangement of party dresses this spring. One

always notes the same confusion of flowers and draperies, the same chaotic mingling of laces, ribbons, gauze and glitter. Now and then some really elegant toilet appears and makes a decided impression, contrasting with the rest by its tasteful simplicity and elegance. The following is such a dress, worn by a young lady at an evening reception in this city. The skirt was of pale pearl colored satin. Around the bottom of the skirt was a balayouse of white lace, and over the dress was a graceful drapery of white gauze embroidered with silver. The drapery formed slight paniers over the hips. Clusters of thistles, frosted with silver mixed with roses, were fastened here and there among the billowy folds of the overdress, which in front formed two light scarfs. The satin bodice was sharply peaked in front, cut square in the neck, and trimmed with light, airy folds of the gauze, and a spray of flowers on the shoulders. The sleeves were very short; and there were added a coiffure of roses and silver thistles, long mousquetaire gloves of pearl colored kid, and Roman sandals of satin, hand painted, to match the flowers of the toilet.

The greatest variety is apparent in the new modes of the spring headdress. Everybody can be suited this season surely, for there are graded sizes in every shape, and shapes *ad infinitum*. The "poke" takes the lead in bonnets, but there are also very attractive styles in the cottage and Gypsy shades, for those who like a roomy hat, yet object to the eccentric "scoop." There are jaunty and uncommon styles for ladies who admire peculiar and novel shades; who, however, think first of elegance in the choice of a bonnet. There are, also, odd and remarkable models for ultra fashionable ladies of erratic tastes who delight in the foibles and innovations of Dame Fashion in her extreme moods. These hats and bonnets are in the shape of extinguishers, inverted saucers, sugar scoops, etc., some with indented brims and crushed-in crowns, and others heaped up with towering feathers and huge clusters of flowers, which fall over their wide, flaring brims, some of which measure nearly three quarters of a yard in circumference. But there are, besides these, many picturesque and graceful styles in round hats, which are to be exceedingly popular. Among these are the "Longueville," the "Gretchen," the "Duchesse de Berni" and the "Navarre" shapes. The bebe bonnet, which is becoming only to delicately featured and petite ladies, is still very popular. The shape of this charming little capote almost entirely disappears underneath its new spring trimming of sprays of flowers, bows of gauze and silk and clusters of soft feather tips.

The Vernal Equinox.

Providence Journal.

To-morrow, the 20th of March, as astronomers count epochs, the occurrence of the vernal equinox throws open the gates of spring. Never was its advent more acceptable, never were its genial skies and gentle breezes more longed for than now, after a winter experience of almost unprecedented severity. The vernal equinox derives its name from two Latin words, one meaning green and the other equal night, because the welcome period ushers in the greenness of the spring and the time when day and night are of equal length. Observers of the times and seasons have doubtless noted that at the time of the winter solstice the sun sets far to the south, hangs low in the heavens at noonday, and that this is the season of our shortest and coldest days. After this time he travels northward, until in midsummer he reaches his extreme northern limit. He is now equidistant between the two extremes, his path crossing the equator and his light illuminating the earth from pole to pole. Henceforth, till the autumnal equinox comes, his place in the heavens will be north of the equator, and the days will be longer than the nights. Any intelligent observer can follow the sun's progress from solstice to solstice by simply watching the changes in the points of sunrise and sunset during the year. It must be remembered, that like so many other things in the heavens, the sun's motion is only apparent. It is the turning of the earth on her axis that makes him appear to rise and set, and it is the inclination of the earth's axis as she moves in her orbit that makes the sun appear to move sometimes north and sometimes south, sometimes high up in the heavens and sometimes low down in his daily course.

Nothing in the movements of the solar system is more certain than that the sun's crossing the equator gives equal days and nights, and that the sun's increasing height in the heavens at noonday now causes the medium temperature of the season. But the crossing point of equator and ecliptic varies every year, falling back slightly with each recurrence of the epoch, until in 25,000 years, the backward movement is completed, and a new circuit commences. Curious changes in the position of the stars result from this complicated movement known as the precession of the equinoxes; but the change is so slight in an ordinary lifetime as to be hardly perceptible, amounting only to fifty seconds of a degree in a year. It is in consequence of this movement that the polar star varies from age to age, and that twelve thousand years hence the brilliant Vega will hang nearest to the place in the heavens to which the pole of the earth points, and will then become the polar star.

Symmetrical and exact as are the movements of the earth and sun that cause the advent of the vernal equinox, nothing can be more capricious than the condition of the elements at the time of the celestial equinox. Cloud and storm may usher in the inauspicious hour, ice and snow may surround it with wintry breath, and chill and gloom may lay their depressing grasp on the dwellers on this belt of the earth's surface; or warm sunbeams may brighten the face of nature, and genial skies of deepest blue may prophesy the resurrection of inanimate life.



## TELEGRAPHIC

## GENERAL NEWS.

## Washington News.

## LIVELY DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

In the senate discussion Dawes agreed that the tenure of office was desirable but did not see how the act could be passed in special session.

Hill read the address issued by Mahone last October, calling the republican party the gripsack party.

Dawes asked if Hill had objections to Rid. dieberger because he had voted for Hancock. Hill replied never in the world; but what was the gripsack party?

Dawes said Hill should know as he had tried every party and every phase of political life. He remembered Hill had written a letter in favor of Garfield's party and inviting the public to come up and join the party which had succeeded. [Laughter.] That seems to be the first motive in Hill's mind, in all his political sailing, to find what party succeeds, and then join it. I think he said nobody could tell how much he loved Garfield. It was passing the love of women. [Laughter.]

Hill stood by his letter and again denounced the contemptible alliance between the republicans and republicans to get office.

Senator Hoar said Hill's confident assertion could not refute the testimony of books and documents before the house. The Caddo massacre, the blood-red streets of New Orleans, the Caushtin horror, Colfax murders, Switche's armless body, Chisholm's unconquered murderers. What had Hill to say to those? He had no desire to enter upon a discussion of the issue which had been brought up by Hill, but he challenged the gentleman who claimed "the evils of the south were attributed to the republican party to point out a single great measure for the benefit of the colored man, where the republican party had not been in the right and the party which he associated in the wrong.

Hill said he had heard exactly the speech he had expected, but he had too much respect for the senate and himself to characterize it as it ought to be characterized. He envied no man his nature, his position, his prospects in this life or in the next, who could deliberately get up in a council like this and take pleasure in rehearsing charges against his fellow citizens in any section of the country. Was it manly, fair and patriotic? Would it be not just as manly to make an issue on the constitution itself and on its framers?

Hoar again challenged Hill to name a beneficent democratic measure. Speaking with his usual force in the midst of a controversy, which was kept up at some length, Logan entered upon a discussion induced to do so by a remark of Hill that republicans would not let the war rest in peace. We are told time and time again he said by senators from that side that the war is past and do not want to allude to it yet, every time an opportunity is offered senators dig up every question growing out of the war. You, sir, and every other man that joined in the rebellion against this government is responsible for every wrong complained of.

Hill said: I happened not to be as responsible as you, for when he was standing advocating the policy for the democratic party, which encouraged them to resist, I was manfully breasting the storm; and I will tell the senator what, as a historical fact, that I was not on the stump in Georgia, with the argument that he and such as he would sustain the south if it did decide to secede in galleries.

Logan said my man, that intimates that I sympathized with it at that time intimates that I am false.

Hill replied: I did not charge it. The senator will understand I do not endorse what was said of him, but when he rises and charges I and those whom I was associated with as responsible for all the wrongs to the southern states, I then remind him of the attitude of himself and myself. I didn't charge that the senator intended to sympathize with secession, by no means, I am simply stating historical fact.

Logan answered: I desire right here to settle this question. I do not intend that insinuations of this kind shall be cast at me when it is false. It has been done often enough. Sitting right in this chamber there is a senator who knows this insinuation is false. He has a right to know it. I have never called upon him to state his knowledge because I am here to protect myself but I say those insinuations in this direction have got to stop for they are not true.

Hill said: I accept the gentleman's statements that they are not true, but if the senator expects to stop me from reciting historical facts he is mistaken. His speech is as unnecessary as out of place.

Conversation was then resumed between Hoar and Hill. In concluding Hill again alluded to the Chittenden letter, declaring he was still of the opinion that it would be the best for the country to have both party organizations abandoned.

## CONKLING AGAINST BLAINE.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Journal's Washington special says it is a current rumor that Conkling and Platt intend to oppose the confirmation of Chandler and other known friends of Secretary Blaine, because of the latter's action in connection with the nomination of Judge Robertson. Conkling's friends say that unless Blaine stops interfering with New York nominations he will make alliance which will prevent the confirmation of those persons nominated to office, merely because they are advocates of the new secretary of state.

Chief Whitaker testified yesterday, in his own behalf to the same effect as at West Point.

## CONFERRING ON FINANCE.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Attorney General MacVeagh, Secretary Windom and Assistant Secretary Upton this morning went to New York to confer on finance.

## CONKLING WILL FIGHT THE ADMINISTRATION.

Senator Conkling is determined to wage relentless war against Robertson and against the administration. He holds Secretary Blaine responsible for the nominations. Conkling expects to be defeated and realizes that Robertson will be confirmed, but says there is a principle involved, and he would make a fight if he knew he were the only senator who would vote against Robertson. It is said that Conkling will not wait for an executive session to proclaim his position antagonistic to the administration, but will take an opportunity in open session so his position may be put before the country correctly, and not misrepresented as might be if stated in executive session. Conkling holds it is his duty to oppose Robertson; that his confirmation would be a step towards the disorganization of the present republican organization in New York; that Robertson's administration of the collector's office would antagonize the present republican organization, disrupt the party and cause its defeat in New York. Conkling feels it his duty to protect and maintain the present republican organization which has won victory after victory in New York; that there is no division among republican senators in regard to federal appointments; they asked for no special appointments, but that the president gave them positively to understand that no objectionable men would be appointed. Conkling further holds though probably he will be beaten in this first contest the fight will go outside the senate chamber; that if Blaine is permitted to take charge of the New York republican party and appointments he and his supporters may run in 1884 and elect a republican ticket then if he can. It is positively asserted that eight or ten democratic senators will vote with Conkling. It is generally admitted that Robertson will be confirmed.

## FLORIDA AND REPUDIATION.

Senator Jones to-day defended Florida against the accusation of repudiation and showed that the state had not repudiated.

## REFUNDING MATTERS.

It is understood that the principal object of Secretary Windom's visit to New York is to determine whether the one hundred and four millions of bonds which he has authority to sell for refunding purposes, should be issued as four per cent. or as four and a half per cent. There would be, of course, about half a million dollars a year difference in the amount of interest in favor of four per cents, but the greater premium that would be attained by the treasury on the sales of the four and a half per cent. would effect a saving of about one-third of one per cent. in favor of the latter in the total amount of interest to be paid. The four and a half have but ten years to run, whereas the four would not be redeemable for at least twenty-six years or according to one construction of the law for thirty years from their date of issue. The sentiment of the last congress and of the mass of the people has been unmistakably manifested against the issuance of any more long term bonds, the belief being that by reserving a short-term option of payment the government will be able to discharge the bulk of the funded indebtedness within a comparatively brief period by means of the constantly accumulating surplus revenues. It is therefore highly probable that Secretary Windom will conclude to issue the four and a half and that with these and a portion of the present surplus in the treasury all the maturing six per cent. bonds will be taken up immediately.

## GARFIELD GETTING ROUSED.

Attorney General MacVeagh's retirement from the cabinet is again the subject of speculation. It is claimed he has exerted himself to defeat the confirmation of Chandler and Robertson and the president's friends represent he is disposed to take MacVeagh's reported interference very seriously. It is also stated that the nominations which are said to give offense to Senators Conkling and Platt were made with the knowledge of these gentlemen and not without consulting them. As maintained it is not likely that the name of either Chandler or Robertson will be withdrawn. The position that these appointments have taken having apparently confirmed the president in his original intention not to be overruled after the selection of officers had been made and the names sent to the senate for confirmation, unless something is brought forward to convince him of the appointee's unfitness, of which he did not know when the nominations were made. Apropos of his willingness to reconsider appointment for other than political reasons it is mentioned that certain citizens of Buffalo have made so strong a case against Tyler on the ground of his unfitness for the position of collector that his name will probably be withdrawn.

## Devastating Floods.

BISMARCK, March 31.—The heavy fall of snow and the early breaking of the ice in the tributaries of the Missouri, have caused the highest river ever known. This spring the river has broken in places from one to three hundred miles apart, causing gorges which have flooded the country in many places, but owing to the scarcity of people but little damage was done above this point. The river gorged here upon its breaking at Fort Lincoln, five miles below, causing an overflow of its banks into Mandan, opposite Bismarck. It is thought all the people reached the bluffs safely, but their suffering last night and to-day must be indescribable. All communication is cut off, as the wires are down and it is impossible to cross the river. There are four feet of water and large chunks of floating ice in the streets of the unfortunate city and the mercury has been at 12° above zero for the past twenty-four hours. To-night the river is still 30 feet above low water mark and no signs of giving way. Mayor Peoples with a skiff and crew rescued five men from ice in the bottoms below town. One man named Petergerer was on a floating piece of ice unable to speak. Peoples pulled over two miles on gorges ice to get to him. The river is four miles wide. The railroad and government warehouses at the levee are damaged considerable and the city is not yet. It is feared there is still another gorge above. Over 300 head of cattle in the bottoms in this

vicinity perished. Bismarck is 25 feet above the present rise and is therefore safe as the river would have to be over 20 miles wide before the city's level could be reached.

## Garfield's Popular Vote.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Spirit of the Times says: We announced several weeks since that owing to unexpected discrepancies in the footings of the popular vote for president in various political almanacs, we are unable even to this late date to decide whether Garfield or Hancock had a plurality in the country. Relying upon the first almanacs received by us, and we are obliged to depend upon these text books for political statistics, we had decided a few questions to the effect that Garfield had a small plurality, but a few days after the appearance of this issue we were staggered by a table from the Cincinnati Enquirer showing a plurality for Hancock of 8,106, and further doubt was cast upon our first authorities by the appearance of later almanacs giving the democratic candidate a small plurality. In the meantime we were flooded with questions on the point. No two compilations of vote could be found to agree and hence we determined to address the several secretaries of state ourselves and publish a correct table when full returns were received. These we have used as the only just method of ascertaining the vote of plurality in each state in the presidential election. We have in all cases used the highest vote cast in that state for either republican or democrat elector. In Virginia the funder and readjuster vote is added together and in Maine the fusion vote is credited to Hancock. The complete table gives Garfield 3,522 plurality. We have in our possession statements in every case from secretaries of state. These have been carefully checked with the total. The footings are accurate and it may be now conceded as established for the first time that the actual plurality of Garfield over Hancock, based upon a comparison of the highest vote given for electors of each party in each state, is 3,522, neither more nor less. This may be accepted as an answer to the very numerous questions we have received on this subject, as it will be accepted by the country generally as finally settling this much vexed question. There are political lessons to be drawn from the fact of so small a plurality in so immense a vote which we leave to others to point out.

## The Senate Situation.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Evening Post comments on the situation in the senate as follows: Under the guidance of Conkling the republican members of the United States senate are daily improving their standing before the country by keeping step with the readjuster. Mahone, of Virginia, the camp followers, Gorham and Riddleberger, watching the column move forward with the interested attention which characterizes the classes of patriots to which they belong. Gorham and Riddleberger are doubtless great men. Gorham, at any rate, we know to be an unprincipled political scoundrel, but the question is whether or not it is worth while for the republican party to lose its character on their account.

## Fierce Floods Feared.

OMAHA, March 31.—A dispatch was received at the office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul office, this city, from the company's office at Sioux City this afternoon, notifying all agents of the company to warn persons living on the low lands along the Missouri river that an immense flood was coming down and to move their families, live stock and other movable effects to high ground as soon as possible. The river is reported rising rapidly above Yankton.

The Union Pacific report from Sioux City this afternoon is that the river is scattering at that point. The ice gorge broke at Yankton last night. It is still gorged between Sioux City and Vermillion. The water is falling at Fort Sully. The immense rise of over 25 feet at Yankton is of a local character, caused by an ice gorge and they are now breaking it. It is believed here that the accumulated water there will waste its strength before reaching Omaha. However every precaution is being taken here. All the Union Pacific rolling stock has been taken up from the lower yard on the river levee to high ground. If the flood reaches this city it will sweep over the levee and do great damage to railroad shops, smelting works, lumber yards, etc. The river here has been free from ice since last Sunday. It is very high and rising slowly, but is within its banks. A strong wind has been blowing all day from the north, and this afternoon it was freezing and there is some snow falling.

## Wrecked on the Rail.

TOLEDO, March 31.—Those injured by the accident on the Wabash road at Colton station last night number seven persons. They were mostly in the smoking car. A defective switch caused the collision of the Atlantic express with a freight train.

## A Nevada Railroad.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Rails and equipment have been purchased for the Nevada and Oregon railroad from Reno, Nevada, to Beckworth Pass. Contractor Moore and Governor Woods start west to night to complete work.

## Keeping Up the Stock.

CHICAGO, March 31.—A local paper reports that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern having earned nothing during the last quarter but wishing to keep stock up will declare a dividend of two per cent., to be taken out of the surplus fund.

## A Mysterious Suicide.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The coroner was kept busy all this evening examining the letters found in the room of the young woman who registered herself at the St. James hotel on Saturday as Mrs. C. M. Johnson, and was found dead in her room last evening. The coroner says that thus far he has not found anything to show why the woman killed herself, but has obtained the name of a young man who knew the woman in San Francisco. He has written to the person and will not give out any information regarding the case till he receives an answer from him. It was asserted that the woman's real name is Miss Kate A. She came to this city between two and three months ago, and stopped at different first-class hotels up town. One of the letters showed that she had made a previous attempt to take her life by turning on the gas in her room and going to bed, but it does not name the place in which it occurred. Two pictures of herself were found in her valise, showing her to be rather pretty and apparently refined. A statement dated January 1, 1881, from the banking house of Eugene E. Dewey, San Francisco, showing that several hundred dollars worth of stock business had been transacted for her, by that firm was also found. There are also papers showing that she was dealing in stocks in this city through a Wall street broker, whose name could not be learned, the fact that she registered herself from New Jersey, and the finding

of a card bearing the name of a man living in Hoboken, will probably lead to a clue to the real cause of the woman's act.

The post-mortem examination revealed the fact that death resulted from morphine poisoning. A lady called on the coroner this evening to make inquiries about the disposition of the body of Miss Maudheim. Some business man named Maudheim had adopted her when very young. For a year past, Miss Maudheim had been dissatisfied with her home relations and determined to start out for herself. She arrived in this city in November last. Thirty dollars in money and some jewelry were found in her satchel. Her clothing was of the best quality. Her step-father wrote to her that he could not furnish her any more money, and it was thought this caused her to destroy herself. The telegram announcing her death, was sent to her family in San Francisco to ascertain what disposition should be made of her body.

## Senators Debating the Ba. lot.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In the senate Dawes called up the pending business.

Cameron of Pennsylvania said the majority had a right to decide who should be officers of senate. The democrats said a minority had it, the republicans could not abandon their right, though the democrats make it a question of endurance. The majority could endure as long as the minority. The contest was something more than to secure officers. It was the coming political contest in Virginia. Mahone had terrified the old democrats of the south who had appealed to the democrats to cover Mahone with approbrium so that his followers at home would not dare to support him. He had made political slavery in Virginia impossible. He had sympathy with the republican party in choosing free elections. Virginia would see the north fraternized with ex-confederates, who by act as well as words, favored an honest ballot and a fair count. They voted for Riddleberger as an earnest that it was not sectional; this was the only bargain it had to offer its southern friends. If Virginia took her stand on the platform of an honest ballot the solid south was a thing of the past.

Maxey said he thought Dawes insisted on the will of minority. He had taken part in setting aside 8,000 democratic majority in Louisiana in '76. Dawes might claim the majority was procured by fraud. The people thought the majority of this senate was so but he demanded investigation into strange methods by which that majority was obtained. The democratic party stood here to secure the American people the boon of a free ballot and an honest count and demanded if there was a suspicion it be removed.

Dawes said there was a difference between what he called a vote and what Maxey called a vote. He counted nothing a vote that had not a free man's will behind it. Thousands of such ballots as he held in his hand about two inches square had been found in ballot boxes with nothing behind but villainous hands that put them in. It was because attempts had been made to substitute these for free men's votes in the ballot boxes in some states and to put plunders in place of free men's flags in other states that he had done what he supposed every free man in the land understood to be the meaning of a ballot. It was when it was undertaken to defeat free men with pieces of paper to compel him to waste through blood to ballot boxes, and when he was found as silent on election day as those who lay in the bloody graves they filled in 1876 that he, Dawes, felt called upon to remind the senator there are differences between a piece of paper and the vote of a free man that executed the will of God in executing the will of a freeman.

Maxey inquired how it was those ballots which executed the will of God had been sufficient to elect Hayes, and not sufficient to elect Packard, though Packard had received more of them. It was difficult for any one when he attempted to uphold such high crimes as the disfranchising of two states, to be consistent.

Dawes agreed that Packard had been elected, but the Louisiana lottery company had succeeded in establishing its control of the government.

A discussion arose between Kellogg and Jones respecting the debt of Louisiana, and most of the senators thereupon retired.

Kellogg revived the figures of the fraud stories, and of outrages in various parishes. In 18 months twenty schools in Caddo parish had been wiped out and there was not one left. The Louisiana Lottery company furnished the money to run the democratic party. It had 15 years franchise. For fifteen years the earnings of working men and women would be invested in bits of paper said to contain prizes to be run through a machine, Beauregard turning the crank and Jubal Early distributing the prizes. That company and the repudiation of the state debt were the standing infamy of the democratic party. He declared that in many parishes of Louisiana there were hundreds of colored men who didn't know under the terms of proclamation of emancipation there were no longer slaves but who believed they were owned by their masters. Against Jones' assertion that colored people occupied a condition of comparative comfort and were satisfied with the existing order of things and content with democratic rule, he entered now his earnest protest because to-day the name of democracy made every freeman in Louisiana shudder. To say such a man would vote the democratic ticket was to utter a statement as contradicted in letters of blood written all over the history of Louisiana. It was a statement that all those hillocks and those bones lying on the banks of the Red river, now and for all time give lie to. If he had not put this protest on record to-day he felt he should be reproached by thousands of victims who slept the long sleep of death, who had fallen under the relentless hate and undying and awful hostility of the bourbon democracy of Louisiana.

Jones corrected one or two mistakes which he said his colleagues had fallen into and declined to answer his tirade, and asserted that the school system in the parish of Caddo was a farce.

Brown stating the importance of conforming or at least acting on the presidential nominations, moved for an executive session; yeas, 23; nays, 25.

Beck referred to the republican side, not as a majority, but as an equal division, and then moved the appointment of a committee to wait on the president and advise him that his nominations did not commend themselves to his party and that the senate was ready to adjourn. Rejected, 26 to 21.

Harris said there were some 70 important nominations waiting action, some very old and not yet referred. Harris was ruled out of order. Adjourned.

## Not an Expert.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Governor Chamberlain, in the Whitaker case, called Henry D. Hyde, a lawyer of Boston, who testified that in 1877 in a heavy whiskey fraud case the alleged writing expert, Southworth, had testified to the identity of certain writing, declaring he would hang the man on the evidence but subsequently admitted he was wrong in every instance. Southworth was in reality no expert.

## Wid Weather East.

CHICAGO, March 31.—A general snow storm is reported in Iowa, Minnesota and northern Michigan to-day. The fall in the Lake Superior region is very heavy. In Chicago it is slight and only began about 2 o'clock.

CLEVELAND, March 31.—The storm continues. Trains are generally delayed.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—It has ceased snowing. The thermometer shows 43. The slush is terrible. It looks like clearing.

## Stocks and Bonds.

## NEW YORK, March 31.

Silver bars, 112 1/2.

Money active.

Governments strong.

Stocks closed generally firm.

Following are the quotations:—

Western Union . . . 114	Panama . . . 239
Quicksilver . . . 15	Union Pacific . . . 120
Pacific Mail . . . 55 1/2	U. P. bonds . . . 113 1/4
Mariposa . . . 3	Central Pacific . . . 88 1/2
Wells, Fargo . . . 118	C. P. bonds . . . 113 1/2
N.Y. Central . . . 146	Sutro Tunnel . . . 1 1/2
Erie . . . 48 1/2	

## Speculative Prospects.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Post says: "It is agreed that money will be easy for the next four months. The important questions on which the price of stocks hinge are first, the extent to which the refunding bill will increase the demand for railroad investments and this will depend a good deal on the treasury programme, and second, the crops. There is little doubt that winter wheat has been greatly injured by the severe winter but this may be made up by the increased acreage of spring wheat. In a word there are many uncertainties to be looked after and of course there will be the usual amount of misrepresentation about the crops for the next few months on their final out-turn. Very much depends not only so far as railroad securities are concerned but for their influence on foreign exchanges. We perhaps should have said the winter as a whole has been a very expensive one for railroads. The extent to which they have been affected is yet to be learned, moreover it is known that Vanderbilt is going to Europe next month and it is reported that several large speculators will also go to be away several weeks if not months which is of consequence only so far as speculative movements in the stock market are concerned.

## Murderous Cowboys.

OMAHA, March 30.—A fatal shooting affray occurred at O'Neill City, Holt county, yesterday. A party of ten cowboys who were on a spree tried to break up a sheriff's auction sale. The sheriff ordered them to stop their disturbance and a lively passage of words followed. He then disarmed some of them and they withdrew for a short time. Upon returning they renewed the disturbance and one of them, Harry Deane, shot Sheriff Bernard Kearns, the ball striking his chest, killing him instantly. Shots were fired by others and a deputy sheriff was wounded twice in the right leg above and below the knee and once in the shoulder, all the wounds being serious. The cowboys immediately left town on their horses before the citizens could capture them and none of them have been arrested. Upon reaching Neligh in Antelope county, they swore vengeance upon O'Neill City, and threaten to return and make another raid on the town. The cowboys have greatly terrified the citizens of Holt and Antelope counties by their lawlessness and threats.

## FOREIGN.

## Sitting Bull's Camp.

TORONTO, March 31.—A dispatch from Wood Mountain says Sitting Bull and a camp of about 100 lodges arrived at Wood Mountain, N. W. T., the last day of January and have been camped near the post ever since.

## Row Among Royal Russians.

NEW YORK, March 31.—A special from Paris to the Telegram says the L'Antenne publishes this morning a telegram from St. Petersburg, stating that a violent quarrel has broken out in the imperial family, in consequence of which Grand Duke Constantine, who is strongly suspected of Nihilism, is about to resign the grand administration, and the ministry of the marine immediately after the departure of foreign princes from St. Petersburg. Measures of extreme severity are to be taken against the Nihilists.

## Small Pox at Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Late advices from Hawaii say the epidemic of small pox among the natives still continues at Honolulu. There is little if any among white people. Natives who are taken with small pox are sent to a reef of the shore and little can be learned from the natives themselves concerning the ravages of the disease. Some deaths have occurred.

## TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

Beaconsfield is no worse.

Two hundred thousand dollars have been realized from the sale of the property of Jay Cook's estate.

There is no sign of a break-up in the senate. The session will continue, however, until an agreement is reached.

Osgood & Co., announce a new book by Mark Twain entitled, Hand Book of Etiquette, also a cyclopedia of humor.

An Albany dispatch says Judge Wallace, of the United States court, decides the act of the state legislature taxing stockholders of banks and surplus funds is in conflict with the laws of the United States and is invalid.

## A Question of Consistency.

Leadville Herald.

The Herald has another question to ask of Mayor Humphreys. Did he or did he not tell Mr. Claggett that he favored the closing of saloons on Sunday, and that if he had the casting vote he would vote in favor of that measure? And did he not tell the opponents of that measure that he was opposed to it and would do all in his power against it? Mr. Humphreys has a record on this question, and will be held to it. This is not mud throwing, it is a plain, square question, and Mr. Humphreys must stand up to the rack. The statement of Mr. Claggett on record and Mr. Claggett is a gentleman who always tells the truth. Will Mayor Humphreys answer the question?

## THE PROHIBITION CAUCUS.

Last night the prohibition caucus met and nominated a ticket, which we place at the head of our column. Mathew Kennedy, nominated for mayor, was a member of the council from April, 1878, to April, 1880, and is well posted in city affairs. He has been a very successful business man. During his career in the council he was always for economy, and the execution of the prohibition ordinance. William Stark, the candidate for city treasurer, has given universal satisfaction. In the ward nominations business men and heavy tax payers have been selected. Mr. Irving Howbert, in the First ward, is a gentleman of such universal popularity that he will have no opposition. George De La Vergne, the candidate in the Second ward, is a gentleman of large means, personal integrity and public spirit. Mr. B. F. Crowell, in the Third ward, has served in the council two years, and has the confidence of tax payers that he will wisely counsel in regard to our city finances. Mr. D. W. Robins is one of our successful business men and has held a year's experience in the council. The ticket has the essential elements of strength. It has pronounced prohibitionists, heavy tax payers and men of experience in city affairs.

The resolutions adopted were good so far as prohibition, economy and low taxes went. It was a question whether the caucus should adopt the first part of the preamble as there have been no definite charges made of needless expenditures or great extravagance. The caucus did not have the necessary information to reflect on the gentleman which its own party had put in the council. So far as prohibition went, the resolutions were none too strong. The ordinance is and has been a complete farce. It would be much preferable to repeal it than continue to have it a dead letter. It is to be hoped that the four members of the council who accepted the nomination of the party last year, and such as may accept the nomination this year and be elected will feel some moral support from it.

## Our Proposed Southern Convention.

From the Denver Times.

Our contemporaries south of the divide are busy getting up a "southern convention" which is to locate the capital of the state. They are pledging each other to abide by the decision of such a convention, and they think it would be very dishonorable for any one south of the divide to disregard the action of such a convention. Now, did it ever occur to our southern neighbors that the people of all parts of the state are equally with them interested in the capital location?

Did it ever occur to them that it would be extremely unfair to the northern part of the state for the south to hold such a convention as is proposed?

Did it ever occur to them that this object of the constitutional convention in submitting the question of the permanent location of the capital to a vote of all the people of the state was to insure fair play in the matter? Did it ever occur to them that a southern convention would necessitate a northern convention to protect the rights of the people of the north against an unfair sectional combination?

Do they suppose that there is any possibility of such an unfair, one-sided movement to be carried on without exciting the dissent of every disinterested, fair-minded voter in the state? If not, they will be advised when the action of their southern convention is published and commented upon.

The newspapers of the two or three candidates for the capital in the south may think the people generally south of the divide are as much interested in their success as the citizens of those cities which they inhabit. But they will find that many of the divide, and especially mining camps and stock ranches, are by no means so enthusiastic. In fact, we are very sure that nearly all of the cities and towns in southern Colorado which are not candidates for the capital would revolt at so unfair a procedure as the proposed convention. We are quite sure there is a sense of honor and justice south as well as north of the divide, that would revolt at any such movement. It would not join in such a game of two-pluck-one as a combination of one part of the state against another. And we are equally sure that this sense of honor and fair dealing would make such a movement react upon the conspirators, and hoist them with their own petard.

## Eternal Unfitness.

Laramie City Boomerang.

Every little while some lop-eared editor of a struggling literary venture comes out with a wall of condensed legal knowledge that he has culled from a pre-historic almanac for the benefit of people who cut out these legal gems and paste them in their hats.

Every one who knows the Fourth of July from the grand final round-up of creation, knows that it is as difficult to educate the masses on the subject of jurisprudence by printing the latest decisions from a patent inside newspaper as it is to make successful practicing physicians by flooding the country with household receipts for curing small-pox and Asiatic cholera. The plain, oil-finished, box-toed truth is, that monkeying around in this way to avoid paying a lawyer or a physician is largely what is to-day filling our poor houses with men who have tried to save lawyers' fees, and our cemeteries with people who have saved \$2 in physicians' fees, only to lose that amount on tombstones and other graveyard furniture.

Of course it's a man's own business how he desires to save money, and he has a perfect right to use his own discretion about it, but it is poor policy to seem to save, for a man to save on lawyers and physicians and lose on everything else.

When the average editor goes to enlightening the average reader on the law and the prophets, seraphim and cherubim alike, lean over the battlements and weep.



Colorado Springs seems to be the only city which cannot get up a sharp contest over the city election.

Those dispatches to Conkling are a shrewd thing to head off the resolution of the New York senate.

Murat Halstead went to Washington to oppose the extra session. He seems to have succeeded very well.

The Chronicle thinks Leadville is the worst governed and robbed city in America. It demands a change.

The campaign in Leadville is getting decidedly personal. Mayor Humphreys proves to be very vulnerable.

The dead-lock is bringing on a very partisan and profitless debate. Senator Hill, as usual, is stopping over.

Ex-President Hayes now smiles in his retreat in Fremont. President Garfield in the White House is anything but happy.

If the Democrat won't call us any more hard names, we will promise never, no never to say anything more about Leadville politics.

Currie, the murderer of Potter, the actor, has at last received his deserts. A Las Vegas bartender has rendered the justice which a Texas court would not.

The old prohibition law has passed the Massachusetts house and will probably pass the senate. Before it becomes operative it must be submitted to the people.

The funding measures which Secretary Windom will suggest will be looked forward to with interest. He has a fine opportunity to show his ability and skill as a financier.

The dispensing of patronage is pretty business for a statesman and president of the United States! Yet it is the most of his work. How we dignify this lofty office.

Patronage seems to be a more important question than any of the principles in the Chicago platform which were not thought during the campaign glittering generalities.

The war against the president's nominations seems to be confined to Chandler and Robertson. Both are personal friends of Blaine. We have not yet heard of Blaine's friends fighting the Conkling nominations.

Much complaint is made against some of President Garfield's nominations by senators yet they are infinitely more respectable and republican than those made by the senate caucus which made two important nominations, Gorham for secretary of the senate and Riddleberger for sergeant-at-arms. Gorham bolted the republican ticket in California at the last election he attended. In 1878 he advised that the hard money issue be given up and greenback views be substituted. He is a quasi republican repudiated by the whole republican party of his state. Riddleberger is the author of the repudiation bill in Virginia and his nomination is due to a bargain. The republican senators have little to boast of.

There seems to be some question about what the policy of the prohibition party should be in the coming caucus. We print a letter in another column which strongly dissents from the opinions we expressed yesterday. This expresses the opinions of many of the prohibition party. It is better that both sides should be discussed before the caucus on Thursday evening so that whatever action is taken, it shall be taken understandingly. We only want to say this further, that the ticket nominated on Monday night is in no sense a whiskey or license ticket. Most of the gentlemen nominated allowed their names to be used for the purest and best of motives. They think that our city affairs at the present time need wise and prudent management. They have therefore signified their willingness to take an office which confers no honor on them, some sacrifice of time and a good deal of disagreeable labor. They are heavy taxpayers and have to a large degree the confidence of the community. It is only just that this should be said. The movement, whatever it may result in, was in no sense a whiskey one. Three years ago we had a whiskey ticket put up under the euphonious name of "Temperance and Reform" and naturally all movements not under the sanction and lead of the prohibition party have since been regarded with suspicion. But it is a mistake to make the same criticism of the ticket of Monday night. It was nominated for the purpose and only purpose of securing an economical administration of our affairs. So far as their position on the question of prohibition is concerned we have no pledges and must depend entirely on their character and record. We believe that the candidates should have been selected for two things, first for their ability to conduct the city's finances wisely and prudently; and secondly for their pledge to enforce the prohibition ordinance. There is no denying the fact that the majority of the people in the city are anxious for lower taxes and the prohibition party must recognize this fact. Now if we can nominate another ticket throughout on Thursday night which will to an equal degree command the respect and confidence of the tax payers and will at the same time agree to do its best to enforce the prohibition ordinance, we earnestly recommend that the ticket be nominated.

## GARFIELD AND HIS TROUBLES.

President Garfield's troubles have just begun. Our dispatches indicate dissatisfaction on every side. Even in the cabinet itself where he should have expected support there is strong opposition to some of his nominations. The clamor of political chiefs for patronage is unceasing, unrelenting and greedy. Sooner or later President Garfield will see that the policy of conciliation to all parties is impossible. If he wants peace, he must do one of two things, either he must let a clique run his administration as Grant did, or he must ignore all cliques as Hayes did in his appointments and act according to his own judgment. No other course will give him peace and it will give as much satisfaction as his present course. His cabinet will not act unitedly and hold together because it is too heterogeneous. It is splitting up now because it represents factions and those factions are quarrelling over the spoils.

There could be no more forcible argument given in favor of civil service reform than the present disgraceful scramble for office among the politicians. If it was not for the spoil system and the prostitution of the civil service to political uses, there would be no such scramble for office. Take the nomination of Judge Robertson which causes the most discussion. Judge Robertson was not nominated for collector of customs because he was more fit than the present occupant, but because he was the representative of a political faction. Senator Conkling opposes him, not because he is not fit for the office, but because he will not be his political tool. If Senator Conkling objected to his confirmation because those of his constituents interested, the merchants of New York protested against it, his opposition would be respectable. But he does not. He thinks that the custom house should be administered in his interest and opposes Robertson for this reason alone. The collector of customs has really nothing to do with the real usefulness of Conkling as the representative of New York in the United States senate. It will not aid him in any way. He wants to control it to keep his personal hold on the machine and increase his political strength. This is all wrong and is a bad innovation. The fact that Judge Robertson is appointed to collect the government revenue is forgotten. His fitness for the position has not been mentioned in the discussion. The discussion has turned purely on personal and political questions. Whether he will run the patronage of his office in favor of this or that man: whether he will checkmate Mr. Conkling or not. The only remedy for this is to remove these appointments entirely from the sphere of practical politics. Senators must deserve and keep their seats by virtue of ability, integrity and usefulness and not through patronage. How this can be done it is difficult to say. But in the particular case of Judge Robertson, it can be done by withdrawing his name and keeping Merritt, who is a good officer, in the position. Merritt has greatly reduced the cost of collecting revenue and gives satisfaction to the merchants. He represents no faction and has nothing to do with practical politics. President Garfield has frequently given utterance to such views as the above, and he is likely to be convinced all the more firmly of their soundness.

Secretary Blaine is a pretty fair republican. He never deserted his party or was accused of it. This cannot be said of some self-styled stalwarts, who are opposing some nominations simply because they are his friends.

Judge Robertson has either been in congress or the New York legislature since 1859. He has now a large political influence. He was the only man among the delegates to Chicago strong enough to lead the revolt and bring eighteen others in with him. If he is defeated, he can carry on a very strong fight at an opportune moment, which may be disagreeable for his opponents.

Our dispatches continue to state that Platt will oppose Robertson's confirmation. We still doubt it, because it would be ungrateful. Platt's only reason would be friendship for Conkling. But Conkling did nothing for Platt's election, and really favored Morton. On the other hand Robertson and his friends, at the critical moment, turned to Platt and nominated him. Platt can do no less than vote for him.

After the election the Leadville Democrat will say, "I told you so." Last summer the Democrat fought the martial law plank and said it would defeat the democratic party in the state election. Its course was justified in the fulfillment of its prediction. Again, its advice has been disregarded in the nomination of Humphreys. It has not gone so far as to predict his defeat. But, nevertheless, his defeat will show that the Democrat's advice can be more closely followed by the party with advantage.

The city officers are making commendable efforts to clean out the ditches. But instead of immediately carting away the refuse, it is left on the side of the ditches. This has dried and a good wind will scatter it about again, and render the work done useless. A scavenger's cart should be used to remove the refuse as soon as it is taken from the ditches. There should also be some effort made to remove the stones which are in the streets where ditches have been recently dug.

## Prohibition.

To the Editor of the Gazette:—

Because a council will not do, or possibly can not do worse than one which has failed to do its duty is but little in its favor. The citizens' caucus last night nominated a ticket of which the GAZETTE could say it would not do worse than the one elected one year ago! Rather a trifling recommendation, that! "None of these gentlemen nominated are pledged to sustain or execute the prohibition ordinance. The prohibition question was completely ignored." In short, some so-called prohibition men and "friends of license united in caucus" to nominate men for city officers who will not interfere with the present order of drinking and drunkenness, that liquor is sold in four or five drug stores, one of which at least "is neither more nor less than a liquor saloon," notwithstanding. Is it nothing that already law is defied by a number of drug-liquor saloons? That the "common drunkards have no apparent difficulty in getting whisky?" That the policy of the next council, in case the present nominees are elected, will not be different in respect to prohibition from that of the last council—weak and ineffectual? Certainly if the present degree of drunkenness and disregard of law is not sufficient to make prohibition an issue then more of the same kind will hardly be sufficient, even the opening of "more drug stores for the purpose of selling liquor almost exclusively."

To every true prohibitionist the issue is already clearly made. Not only because the liquor question was ignored by the "citizens' caucus" but that this was done in the very face of the present retrograde tendency, when drunkenness is becoming common on our streets, when insult and injury are offered the hundreds who are here by our prohibition professions.

If the prohibition people are defeated it can hardly be worse; but defeat belongs to the other side.

L. D. RATLIFF.

Frank Hiscock thinks he has sixty votes sure for the speakership. It will only take from seventy to seventy-five to control the republican caucus so that his chances for the nomination are very good.

The Philadelphia Press endorses the nomination of Robertson. It is edited by Mr. Charles Smith, who is a great personal friend of Conkling, and presided over the New York convention, held in February, 1880, to send delegates to the Chicago convention. Mr. Smith seems to have broadened his views so that he can think of the welfare of the republican party as a whole instead of that of one man.

The rumors about cabinet difficulties are probably unfounded. Postmaster General James is too sensible a man to get mad over a nomination that does not concern him. He is running the postoffice department and the custom house has nothing to do with it. As to MacVeagh he has some reason to be angry because an objectionable man, in his opinion, is made his assistant. But this will not cause MacVeagh's resignation. He has a grand opportunity to exercise a strong influence in behalf of pure politics in his present position and he should improve it.

## The "Lost Cause" Authority.

It is altogether probable that Jefferson Davis' book concerning the civil war will be the last which will be written from a southern standpoint, and the historian of the future who shall undertake to give the world an impartial history of the great struggle will naturally depend chiefly upon Mr. Davis' book for the southern view of the causes and conduct of the war. A great responsibility has devolved upon him, and we are quite sure that he is the fittest of all the survivors of the war to assume the responsibility. All that can be said in justification of secession will be said by him and well said; and surely no southern man can fail to be pleased at any clear vindication of the step. The dogma of the right of secession is of course forever abandoned by the south, and we do not apprehend that Mr. Davis will make any attempt to revive it. It is part and parcel of "The Lost Cause," which will have no resurrection day. It has had its burial shroud: it will have no ascension robe.

## Loss of Stock.

The Las Animas Leader has the following concerning the loss of stock in Bent county during the winter: "John Bressler, carrier of the mail to Bent Canon, fifty miles south, hands us the following memorandum of losses by sheep men in that country, obtained in the main from Mr. Abeyta; Romero & Brothers, out of a flock of 3,200 have lost 2,000; Plimpton Brothers have lost 1,000, being just one-fourth of their flock; Casimiro Barela, out of 12,000 loses 5,000; Lorenzo Abeyta, out of 6,000 loses 1,500; Juan Cordoba, out of 7,000 has lost but 1,000, and these he has let out on the shares. Many sheep will yet die."

## A Mere Pool.

Many people are alarmed at the prospect of Jay Gould securing a line to the Gulf of Mexico. They fear he will make it a mere railroad pool.

## Denver Confident.

Talk about removing the capital from Denver! If the present rate of immigration continues during the summer we will be able to hold it without any outside help whatever.

## Woman's Opinion of Mahone.

The universal feminine tribute to Senator Mahone in the galleries on Monday was, "Oh, ain't he cute!"

## SHAKESPEARE AS A BIBLE STUDENT.

Prof. McCoy's celebrated Lecture to be Delivered in This City.

In a recent number of the GAZETTE we referred to the fact that Prof. Amasa McCoy, whose addresses during the war were received with so much delight throughout the north, was visiting Colorado Springs and called attention to the flattering manner in which Prof. McCoy's lecture on "Shakespeare as a Student of the Bible" was received in Philadelphia. We are especially glad to be able this morning to inform our readers that Prof. McCoy has received and accepted an invitation to deliver his celebrated lecture in this city. The time fixed upon is Thursday, evening, April 7th, at eight o'clock. As will be seen by Professor McCoy's acceptance of the invitation, half of the proceeds will be presented by the professor to the fund for the establishing of a free public library in Colorado Springs. Aside from the undoubted merit of the lecture and the wide reputation of the lecturer, the object for which the lecture is given will demand the attention and patronage of the citizens of Colorado Springs.

The Hon. Morton McMichael, speaking of this lecture, says: "It was a masterly discourse, enriched with all the graces of culture, and presented with all the charms of oratory." The secretary of the Germantown Y. M. C. A. says: "There was such a rapt attention as I have seldom seen. In the grand recitations from the immortal texts—texts which gathered new beauty as they passed over the lips of the orator—the listeners became absorbed and lost. In the pauses they would recover themselves with a deep breath, and that rustle and settling for yet another flight, which is a higher compliment to a speaker's power over the audience than thunderous applause."

The correspondence to which we have referred between a number of our most prominent citizens and Professor McCoy, is as follows:—

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 30.

Professor A. McCoy:

DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned citizens of Colorado Springs, respectfully ask you to favor the people of this place with your celebrated lecture, which, upon the call of the most eminent divines of Philadelphia, you delivered to a great audience in the American Academy of Music in that city, entitled "Shakespeare as a Student of the Bible," and which the most competent authorities unite in declaring proves conclusively that some of the most admired beauties in Shakespeare had their origin in the sacred scriptures.

We are, very respectfully yours,  
H. McAllister, Jr.,  
Matt France,  
N. S. Culver,  
Edgar T. Ensign,  
C. S. Reynolds,  
E. J. Price,  
A. H. Corman,  
J. C. Helm,  
B. P. Anderson,  
C. E. Stubbs,  
J. W. Stillman,  
J. W. Giddings,  
G. S. Barnes,  
P. Barnes,  
H. Barlow,  
A. A. McGovern.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 30, 1881.

Major McAllister, Hon. Matt France, Hon. C. E. Stubbs, Abe Roberts, Esquire, and twenty-six other citizens of Colorado Springs.

Gentlemen:—Your call of to-day by gentlemen who are doing so much in so many ways for this most beautiful young city, commands my instant and utmost respect. My services in the way you ask for are hereby placed at your command for such time and place as you yourselves may elect. While I hope that this result of many days and nights of patient research on my part, may be of some intellectual and moral benefit, I shall ask, in addition, that one-half of whatever may be the pecuniary proceeds of this effort be accepted as a student's modest material offering towards the noble endeavors some of you are making—and which are so honorable to you young a community—to establish here a free public library.

Your obedient servant,

A. McCoy.

## Popular Lectures.

Mrs. Agnes Leonard Hill, associate editor of the Chaffee County Times, is engaged in lecturing on literary and social topics throughout the state. We are informed that if suitable arrangements can be made Mrs. Hill will lecture in this city. The Denver News of yesterday has the following concerning this lady's lecture in that city last Monday evening: "The last but one of the course of lectures being delivered by Mrs. Agnes Leonard Hill, under the auspices of the university of Denver, was given last evening in the chapel of the university. There was quite a large attendance. The subject was a favorite one with the lecturer, whose admiration for the philosophic Ralph Waldo Emerson, is well known, consequently her treatment of her subject was unlike that of a critic, cool and unimpassioned, but friendly and glowing, her own appreciation of every word she quoted being clearly evinced. If Emerson's writings have any faults, if he is cold, cynical, overbearing and illogical, Mrs. Hill, evidently, was unaware of it. Viewed from the lecturer's standpoint, his writings, like himself, were sentient of wisdom, they were bright and glittering as the dew drops, and laden with a richness of thought and inspirationality that was scarcely less

divine. Dickens had the freedom of style and perfect flow of language which concealed the absence of something better. George Eliot the beauty and dignity of thought and expression, but Emerson towered beyond them in breadth of thought, in dignity of expression and in that impersonation which would make his writings live to all ages. The audience applauded Mrs. Hill at the conclusion of the lecture which lasted nearly an hour. The fourth and last of the series will be given this evening."

## LEADVILLE.

Renewed Life—Sale of the Little Giant, &c.

From a Regular Correspondent of the GAZETTE.

LEADVILLE, March 29.—The warm, pleasant weather of the past week has roused the sleepers and there is renewed activity in the camp. The office of the Clarendon begins to show its old throngs of capitalists and miners. Some important sales have been made and more are on the tapis.

This morning Manager Harker, of the Leadville Mining Co., took possession of the Little Giant mine, his company having purchased a three-fourths interest. The Little Prince lies immediately east of the Carbonate and Shamrock, owned by the Leadville company, and can be readily worked through the Carbonate incline. The Little Giant is a pretty good mine, but has always been shabbily worked. Mr. Harker will doubtless proceed to develop systematically all the claims of the company—something which has not heretofore been done. As I have before stated, both the Carbonate and the Shamrock are good mines, but it has not lately been the policy of the Leadville company to prove it.

Carbonate Hill bids fair to outstrip Fryer the coming season in its tonnage production of ore. Nearly all the older mines in that locality have made important discoveries during the winter, some of them having developed immense reserves which it will take a long time to develop. The ores are not high grade, with some exceptions, but immense in quantity. On the whole, Fryer is falling into the background, while Yankee Hill, Carbonate Hill, Printer Boy Hill and California and Iowa gulches are looking up. The Big Pittsburg, which runs up along the Hibernia to the Matchless, has caught the head of the Lee chloride chute after it has passed westward through the point of the Hibernia and across a portion of the Matchless, and has secured at least a slice of rich ore. Should the chute, after attaining this high point on porphyry, take a fresh start southwesterly, it would dip into Big Pittsburg territory and probably amount to something. Otherwise the company will secure a few thousand from fancy ore and that will be the end of it in that direction. As usual the customary boom is being engineered at the east, and the stock of the company has gone up a notch. It is astonishing what effect the discovery of a pocket or streak of good ore will have upon the stock of a company whose capitalization is only the modest sum of \$20,000,000!

The stock exchange of Leadville bids fair to prove a success. Transactions are steadily increasing. We shall soon have our well known operations, with acknowledged leaders of "bulls" and "bears," and all the other clatter of Wall street. It is true, transactions here are yet comparatively trifling, but "great oaks," &c., and you may look out for a stalwart of rapid growth.

J. L. LOOMIS.

## THE DEVIL'S DELIRIUM.

Effect of a Trip Through a High Altitude.

The San Juan Prospector says: "We have received the following contribution from an old correspondent, and publish the same for the benefit of our readers who may be looking southward."

Those who have traveled extensively among the lofty peaks of the Sierra Madre mountains in Old Mexico, have doubtless heard the miners of that region tell of the *El Casa del Diablo*, or house of the Devil. The particular point referred to is located amid the jagged peaks at the very summit of the Sierras. Many of the people residing in those regions have a singular superstition that his Satanic Majesty will, at times, cast his spell upon those who shall dare to invade his realms, and that the victim of his unnamable mood falls into a dreamy, insensible condition which they call "the Devil's Delirium." I had no conception of the character of the malady, and regarded the whole matter as the vagaries of ignorance, until my late travels among the Sierra Madras, when I experienced the full import of their superstition.

In my mineralogical explorations of Old Mexico, in 1879, myself and party reached the summit of the Sierra Madre on the 22d day of May, the altitude being about 13,000 feet above the sea level. We at once detected the peculiar electrical condition of the atmosphere, as it soon began to effect the entire party of five men to a greater or less extent. At first I was affected by a sharp stinging sensation, immediately followed by a dull, benumbing influence, which seemed to paralyze the senses. I then lapsed into a disturbed slumber, in which it appeared to me that I retained my consciousness entire, while visions passed before me which no language can convey, and no symbols of happiness or terror represent.

At one time I would seem to soar on the pinions of an angel among the splendor of the highest heavens, beholding at a glance the beauties of their unveiled mysteries, and listening to harps and choral symphonies over which time, sorrow and death have no power; and then my presumption was checked. My cleaving wings, like the waxen plumes of Icarus, were melted away, and I fell down, down till caught in the bosom of a thunder-cloud, from which I was again hurled, linked to the fiercest

bull, upon the foaming verge of a cataract that carried me down, frantic with terror, into the lowest depths of its howling chasm.

## PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S CHILDREN.

Sketches of the Little Folks Now at the White House—Some Nasty Boys.

The public is familiar by this time with the adult members of the president's family, but very little has been said about the other members of the president's household. The bustle and hurry incident to starting out of the new administration may account for this seeming neglect of the younger members of the president's family, all of whom are now with him at the White House. President Garfield has five children. He may well feel proud of them, if for nothing more than their health and robustness. The eldest are boys, splendid specimens of western youth, as strong and sturdy as young bucks. The first is Harry, the second James, aged respectively 18 and 16 years. They are as bright and intelligent mentally, as strong physically. They are studying at home under Dr. Hawkes, of Ohio, who has been their teacher since the 15th of January last. Donn Rockwell, son of Colonel Rockwell, is undergoing the same course of study, and reports daily to Dr. Hawkes at the White House studio. All three boys are to be sent to Williams college, and are expected to be ready to enter there September next. President Garfield and Colonel Rockwell are both graduates of this college. The boys have to study hard, and do not have much time to run around, even if they desired to enter into the youthful dissipations of the age. The third child as regards age is

## MISS MOLLIE GARFIELD.

a bright, blue eyed, rosy cheeked girl. She is about 14 years of age, and the picture of health and happiness. She attends Mme. Burr's school, and is said to be a promising pupil. Music is one of her accomplishments, and a grand piano at the White house is frequently waked into melody by her nimble fingers. The sweet sounds often penetrate the lobby haunted by the solemn senators and hungry office seekers, and cause a pleasant change in their grave and anxious faces. Miss Mollie delights in lively music, and is at her best in a bright, spirited piano recital. She is fast budding into a young lady, and promises soon to be a valuable addition to Washington society. Her parents are plain, practical people, with no high notions about caste or society, and no doubt, will keep their only daughter away from the giddy world of fashion until she has reached the proper age.

## IRWIN GARFIELD.

is the fourth child. He is 11 years of age, and a regular boy and no mistake. There is nothing wrong with him. He is the soul of mischief, and the life of the house. His father's exalted station does not seem to trouble him much. So far he has been able to do as he pleased around the house, and he has fully improved the opportunity in his own peculiar way. He rides a bicycle like a professional, and is also an expert on roller skates. The vestibule is his chosen field of practice, and he dashes over the tiled floor on his iron steed, with a reckless abandon that strikes terror to the soul of nervous callers who are compelled to run the gauntlet past this bold equestrian or forego all chance of seeing the president in reference to "that promised appointment."

Young Irwin manages his bicycle with skill, but sometimes damages the wainscoting in avoiding the people who are constantly passing through his play ground. Several corners have been knocked about, but this is a matter of no concern to Master Irwin, who seems bent on crashing through the glass doors along the rear vestibule. Those who watched his intricate maneuvers on the bicycle and skates have made wagers on this result. The youngster occasionally varies his amusement by upsetting the ink and smearing the mulligan over the desks of the executive clerks, who are neat and fastidious to a fault. These little freaks cause general consternation.

Young Scott Hayes, who was just such another boy, went through almost the same routine about four years ago, but was soon toned down in his department by parental discipline. The career of Master Irwin will be similarly curtailed when the present general stress upon the time of his parents is removed and they have more time to look after the family.

## MASTER ABRAHAM GARFIELD.

aged eight years, is the youngest member of the household, and also the most delicate, though by no means sickly, and more inclined to literary and artistic attainments than any of the others. He is the exact antithesis of his brother Irwin, being of a mild, quiet and retiring disposition. Consequently he has come less before the public notice than Irwin, and there is also less to be said of him. He is a good, studious boy, and his mother's pet. Neither he nor Irwin attend school just now, but have both received sound and thorough instruction from their parents. Their future course in this regard will be determined in a short time.

All the children mentioned above are well known in this city, and have a large circle of friends here. Ever since their father's election to congress they have spent the winter seasons in this city. Their last home, at the corner of Thirtieth and I streets, has been the scene of many happy events to them, and their faces and habits are perfectly familiar to the residents of that neighborhood.

## Philoxenus was sent to the stone quarries by Dionysius for contempt of his verses.

Being recalled, he was invited again to hear them. After listening patiently for a time he got up to go. "Whither now?" asked Dionysius. "To the quarries," said he.

## Eaten Up with Curiosity.

Galveston News.

"I would like to know very much," remarked Mose Schomburg to Gilhooly, "if brudder Sam vash an honest man." "I'll tell you how to find out if he is honest or not," responded Gilhooly: "Next time you go off on the train take him along to the depot, and just before the train leaves give him a \$10 bill and tell him to change it. If he comes back with the change, then he is presumably honest." "But ven he don't come pack?" "Then you lose your \$10." "Shimminy Grashus! Did you suppose for a moment, Mither Gilhooly, dog! vash completely eaten up mit curiosity?"



No senatorial syndicate is likely to boss the republican party.

The republican party is likely to wag its leaders during the present administration.

The fight is now fairly opened in Leadville with every prospect of success for the republicans.

If Conkling opposes the confirmation of Robertson he will act against the unanimous request of the state senate.

The Leadville Democrat thinks our supreme court able and impartial. We all feel so when the decision is our way.

Mahone is the only ex confederate senator from the south who says he has accepted all the results of the war in good faith.

David Davis is a pretty fair independent after all. This time it is the republicans who cry "a second Daniel come to judgment."

Wm. Stark's nomination is a just tribute to the admirable manner in which he has discharged his duties as treasurer during the past year.

Dr. Dougan, the republican candidate for mayor of Leadville, is opposed by the Democrat because he believes in controlling the liquor traffic.

Colorado has not received anything yet. A state aspiring to a position in the cabinet should have something. The Muldoon would be satisfied with a land office.

If the republicans nominate R. G. Dill for mayor, there will be an honest and businesslike administration of affairs in Leadville during the coming year.

Are the capitol grounds for the improvement of which the legislature appropriated \$5,000, the grounds in litigation in the supreme court? Our legislators certainly showed an excess of liberality, if they are.

One of our drug stores has thoughtfully put on one of its show cases a jar of peppermint and wintergreen lozenges, licorice drops, etc. They conceal the smell of soda water so that its customers may drink it regrettably.

The report of the committee on the Arapahoe assessment should be made before the next assessment in May. This should be done to excite public sentiment against the greatly reduced assessments which are proposed.

Senator Mahone in, placing himself on record as in favor of giving the colored man all the rights he is entitled to under the law, places himself in a strong position. The Democratic senators for South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi will be very vulnerable if they attack him.

The contest between the county commissioners of Lake and the governor which has been settled only shows the looseness and want of unity in our laws. The trouble can only be avoided by having longer sessions so that legislation can be more carefully matured.

If the state is to be split in two, the capital ought to go to Denver, is the argument of the Tribune. But this does not prove that Denver should be the capital, if the state is not cut in two. It only proves that in case something happens, which is not likely to happen, that Denver will be the capital.

Senator Robertson, who was nominated for collector of the port of New York, was the man who turned in the republican caucus to Platt and nominated him. Platt is under great obligations to him. It is possible that he had something to do with the nomination. Anyway Platt must support him and this insures his confirmation.

One reason why an extra session would be unwise is that the republican majority is small in the house and the best leaders in the last congress are not in it. Garfield has become president, Conger, Frye and Hawley have gone by the wayside. The republicans would be by no means sure of much success in so evenly a divided house, with untrained leaders.

If Leadville should re elect Mayor Humphreys, it would be a disgrace to the state. Mr. Humphreys' part in the martial law business and the placing of mines concerned the state as much as Leadville. Had there been a good mayor in Leadville in June last, there would have been no need of martial law and the state would have been saved \$25,000.

The statements that Platt will oppose the nomination of Robertson are absurd. He knows that he owes his election to him more than to any other man. He has no reason for doing this except to gratify Mr. Conkling who did nothing to aid his election. Besides the New York state senate have unanimously asked for his confirmation and Mr. Platt is not likely to depart from its instructions. Mr. Robertson will be confirmed.

One of the most interesting facts regarding the last census is the centre of population which it will establish. At the beginning of the century it was at Baltimore. Since then it has been moving westward at the rate of about 55 miles every ten years. The centre last year is in Kentucky about ten miles from Cincinnati. The increasing of population takes it a little south of the westward line so that the spot indicating the centre of population is moving southwest.

When Senator Voorhees makes the attack on Mahone which our dispatches indicate he will, we may expect a reply from Mahone regarding Voorhees' war record. Mahone was plucky enough to fight as he talked. Voorhees sympathized with the rebellion and did all he could to make it successful, but like a coward did not dare to fight. Now the war is over, he tries to undo its results.

"H. J. R.," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, has been the author of the bitterest attacks on President Hayes. Finally Dr. Lanahan, President Hayes' pastor in Washington, has taken notice of them in a very caustic letter in which he shows that this "H. J. R." was a rejected applicant for the position of recorder of deed in the District of Columbia and thence his tears.

It is finally decided, as we supposed it would be, that there will be no extra session of congress. This is the proper conclusion from a partisan as well as a patriotic standpoint. It will do no good to the country for all it would save in interest by a refunding measure would be lost in the expenses of an extra session. It will do the party no good, because the session is likely to be prolonged, and thus create dissatisfaction. The president has decided on the wisest course.

The London Times gives publicity to the fact that the United States and France "will agree to become bi-metallic nations for a certain period." The United States has been a bi-metallic nation since the Bland bill was passed by a democratic congress over the London veto of a republican president, and is likely to remain so regardless of the decision arrived at in Paris.—[Denver News.]

This is a mistake. The Bland bill was passed by a mixed congress. The senate was largely republican and the house democratic.

We can hardly conceive of Senator Conkling's proposed treachery charged in our Washington dispatches of this morning. For Mr. Conkling to trade with the democrats to defeat a good republican nomination would help Mr. Garfield more than anything else. The objection to Judge Robertson is not that he is not a good republican, nor that he lacks ability or honesty, but that he is not a personal friend of Mr. Conkling. This fact will not be considered sufficient reason for the rejection of a good, honest, faithful republican.

Nearly all the papers in the south are endorsing the plan of a convention to agree on some united action on the capita question. It will be best not to hold this convention before August. We don't want too long a campaign. Next November Pueblo will be third if not the second town in the state in size. Other towns are springing up and increasing in population in like proportion. The railroad will make San Juan accessible in winter, and that section will not be largely depopulated in November as usual.

When Grant was president he attempted to make certain nominations on his own account. But the senatorial clique told him that it must be consulted before nominations were made. After one or two rejections he considered it best not to fight and after this the patronage was entirely in the hands of the clique. It remains to be seen whether Garfield will show more backbone than Grant in this respect. Grant is usually considered a very determined man, but though his party had a good round majority of at least two thirds of the senate, he was compelled to withdraw several nominations.

We publish in the local columns a call for a prohibition caucus on Thursday night next. By mistake we announced yesterday that the citizens' caucus which was called for Monday evening was called by this committee. It is to be hoped that there will be a union of all forces in a good ticket. The citizens' caucus proposes to nominate good business men who will take good care of the city's finances. The prohibition party also proposes to do this, but in addition nominate men who will favor a stringent enforcement of the prohibition ordinance. Both are important requisites.

The very newsy Denver correspondent of the Leadville Herald gives the following item of news which has a bearing on the capital question: "The fact that argument on the title of the state to the ground 'given it by Henry C. Brown, for a state capital site, has been postponed until 'next month, is not going to help Denver's chances for the permanent location any.' The delay in the hearing will crowd 'about fifty cases ahead of, and the result 'will be that the attorney general won't be able to get an opinion on the 'question before the December term.' The election occurs in October and the 'prestige of a favorable opinion from the 'court on the state's title to the property 'would not be without its effect.' It would seem if Denver had faith in the legality of the title to the capitol grounds, it would have pressed the suit to a successful issue. But its action shows want of confidence in the case. The last legislature appropriated \$5,000 to the improvement of land which it was by means certain that it possessed.

Boulder is thoroughly agitated over the question, whether to sell their 7x9 public square, and devote the proceeds toward lessening their city debt, or keep the park and incur a greater debt to beautify it!

#### POSTAL TELEGRAPHS.

There is a growing distrust, and perhaps well grounded fear of corporations. Notwithstanding the assurance of Jay Gould to the contrary, it cannot be doubted that a corporation with its millions of assets, its strong hold upon needed commodities and its autocratic power has commodities of making its influence felt to an alarming extent either for good or evil. But between corporations and their powers, and monopolies there is this difference; a monopoly admits of no competition; while a corporation may be attacked by any parties who have courage and perseverance. In the late agreement of the several telegraph lines of this country to consolidate, there was, strictly speaking, no monopoly formed, but yet the Western Union company is now possessed of such power and wealth that few would care to organize and invest in competing lines. When Gould and Vanderbilt were known to have adjusted their telegraph differences there was an outcry raised against the monopoly which was supposed to have been formed; but there was shown in the discussion an ignorance of what monopoly really was.

However from the fact that there are great powers in corporations and because Americans naturally fear to have too much control vested in men who work for profit and not for pleasure, there has lately been agitated the question of whether the government should not establish a system of telegraphing similar to the post department. In favor of postal telegraphs various benefits likely to occur have been mentioned. Rates would be not only low but uniform; it would cost no more to telegraph from New York to San Francisco, than from Boston to New York; the government would operate its lines as it does the mail system, not for gain, but for the people's benefit. There would also be the satisfaction of senders of messages being able to make complaint without being obliged to go to distant cities where corporations usually are found; and it is very likely that telegraphing will be much more universal in business transactions than at present. No corporation would ever, probably, have reduced its expenses sufficiently to enable letters to be forwarded over all the country for the same as charged by government; cheap postage has done much for business and the consequent prosperity of the country; with the same logic it is urged that cheap telegrams would do still more to help on prosperity.

On the other hand, postal telegraphs could not be established except by an enormous outlay of national funds. It would be undignified for the government to become a competing power; existing lines would have to be purchased, and corporations paying their stockholders eight per cent. a year are not bought without a price. There would also be the added burden to the people to support a system which could not at first, nor perhaps for some time, meet expenses and furnish a desired low rate. Besides—and this is perhaps the best objection urged—there would be established another department over which the government would have to assume control where the offices were legion, and over which responsible men would have to be placed. It would be a system requiring more care than almost any other, and there are already enough positions to be filled to quite fully tax the best judgement of our presidents.

But that the question will be discussed cannot be doubted. In the next session of congress there will be strong arguments brought up in favor of postal telegraphs, and many are inclined to believe that the measure will be passed. It is well, therefore that the subject be considered for some time before so that the opinions of the majority may be expressed. It is a subject requiring careful consideration and not one to be hurriedly rushed through congress during the excitement of a closing session.

#### THE CITIZENS' CAUCUS.

Our local columns give the proceedings of a citizens' caucus held last evening. The caucus was called by some of our most substantial citizens, for the purpose of nominating a ticket, which should be in the interest of the taxpayers. Democrat and republican, friends of prohibition and license united in the caucus. The only issue presented was to nominate men who would give the city an economical administration of its affairs. We think the most unprejudiced person will say that the caucus was successful in this. The ticket, as a whole, will command confidence, and will carefully guard the city's treasury. Still those who feel that the administration of the city affairs has not been satisfactory for the last two or three years may find fault with the ticket, because three of the candidates, Messrs. France, Crowell, and Sherman, have been intimately connected with the city's administration for most of that time.

The only objection which is likely to be raised against the ticket is in regard to the question of prohibition. None of these gentlemen nominated are pledged to sustain or execute the prohibition ordinance. The prohibition question was completely ignored. Yet we know that all the gentlemen nominated would oppose a license law. They have always voted without exception the prohibition ticket when there has been a sharply defined issue between license and prohibition. The ticket, so far as prohibition is concerned, is as good as that nominated last year. We may be certain

that they will not be, or possibly cannot be, more indifferent to the execution of the execution of the liquor ordinance than those nominated and elected by the prohibition party a year ago. Prohibition will not suffer at their hands more than it has from its own candidates for some years.

The prohibition caucus will make its nominations on Thursday night. The question to be decided is whether it will be wise to make other nominations which shall be distinctly pledged to the policy of prohibition. We say emphatically it will not be wise unless a ticket can be nominated that will command in an equal degree with the ticket nominated last night, the confidence of the business men and taxpayers. If it does not, it will certainly be defeated. There is no use of concealing the fact that the majority of the voters of the city care more for an economical council than a prohibition council. There is now no effort or thought of licensing saloons for the sale of liquor and hence many voters do not consider this an issue. They are satisfied that our druggists should be winked at in selling liquor in a moderate degree in back rooms. It is unfortunate that this is so, but there is no use denying the truth. We don't believe in the policy of the last council which is likely to be the policy of the next council. One drug store at least in this city is neither more or less than a liquor saloon. The bottles on the shelves in the front store are simply a pretense. The profit from the legitimate drug business would not pay the wages of a boy to sweep out. Common drunkards in this city have no apparent difficulty in getting whiskey. We have objected to this before and object to it now. But the question is can a prohibition ticket be nominated and elected which will change all this or be more loyal to a prohibition policy than the gentlemen nominated, all of whom supported a prohibition policy, as we have said before, when the issue was distinctly made with license. The friends of prohibition who will meet Thursday evening cannot be too careful. It is all well enough to talk about going down with our colors flying, but this policy may not be in the interest of prohibition. We want to do that which shall strengthen rather than weaken the cause, which shall enable it to make a stronger fight hereafter, if we cannot make a successful fight this year on the single issue of prohibition. If the new council should, by not enforcing the prohibition ordinance allow more drug stores to open for the purpose of selling liquor almost exclusively, there will be no difficulty another year in arousing sufficient public sentiment to make a law real which is now merely a dead letter.

#### WAR OR PEACE?

Whether Europe is about to become the seat of an extended and all pervading war, or whether peace is to continue its reign, is a question occupying the attention of the old country at the present time. It is feared in many quarters, that with the accession of the Russian czar Alexander III, hostilities will be resumed between those continental powers which have for some time past been enjoying a season of comparative tranquility. Will England seek to obtain greater power and extend her borders north through Afghanistan hoping that nihilism will prevent Russia from offering objection; will Austria so strengthen Hungary as to menace Russian power in the Balkan peninsula; and will France seek to repay Germany for the humiliation she experienced at Sedan, are questions asked by every diplomatist in Europe. From an opposition standpoint, it may be said that France is steadily preparing for war. The French can never forget that Alsace and Lorraine belong to them; both provinces are French in thought, language and custom, and are peopled by those who are anxious once more to be under control of their former government. There is also existing a revengeful feeling against Germany and every soldier of France would gladly hail the order "on to the Rhine." In the years since 1871, France has perfected herself in everything calculated to extend and increase her power in any war; she has grown richer, her officers are more capable, and she has a stronger national feeling.

England desires to protect her possessions in India by extending her territory to that mountain chain which sweeps to the north of Afghanistan. Behind that natural fortress India would be far more secure than if Afghanistan were to become a Russian province. Let England then menace Mero and Cabul and it is not unlikely that Russia at Khiva would make haste to defend her southern neighbor. So in the case of Austro-Hungary; let Austria show too much interest in the Balkan peninsula and Russia would very likely take alarm and seek once more to declare her right in that region. That the dream of every czar is to own Constantinople is well known to the world, and any movement calculated to menace that fair city of the Bosphorus will excite the suspicions of the great powers.

Little Greece and the wily Turk need only encouragement to cross hostile lances; a Grecian war against Turkey would not in itself be a matter of great concern, but if involving England and Russia, the supposed supporters of Turkey and Greece, the consequence would be of a most serious nature.

But all historical facts do not warrant the supposition that a general European war is imminent and likely. Whatever opinions of hostility the present czar may

have had during the lifetime of his father toward Germany and however much the empress, his wife, may have been influenced by her father, the King of Denmark, it is not unlikely that upon coming into power Alexander will be politic, and will not hastily bring about a rupture between Russia and Germany. Nor will he believe that by a war with a neighbor nihilism and internal troubles can be crushed or abated; it was during the war with Turkey, indeed, that nihilism first asserted itself. The alliance, too, between Russia and France is only visionary, and France moreover will desire only an engagement with Germany, and at present is too prosperous in peace to desire to aid a power so unsettled as Russia. In Germany socialism must be rooted out before there shall be a great desire for any new war. In England the Gladstone ministry while lasting may be safely declared to be one favoring peaceful measures.

Rather than there being a likelihood of the personal prejudices of the czar favoring war, it must be remembered that his relations are such that one would naturally expect him to desire peace above all things. He is connected with England because his sister married an English duke and in his wife has a sister in the future queen. In Greece the king is a brother of the empress, and if the czar hates Germany because his father-in-law indulges in that pleasure he will be differently constituted than the majority of youthful sons-in-law, who are not usually supposed to follow too closely the desires of their respected fathers-in-law. It is more than likely, too, that Alexander will desire friendly assistance from abroad to help him in his great work of governing Russia. He has at home duties of an uncommon nature and will more than likely find his whole attention required to frame those privileges so largely demanded by his subjects.

But no one can foretell what will happen. Opinions differ and amount to but little after all. That there are delicate, intricate and important questions to be settled is apparent to the most casual student and observer. It is only to be hoped that negotiations of a peaceful nature will predominate and that all the powers may be conscious of the fact that war will avail but little, while peace will accomplish much.

#### Stalwartism Defined.

Providence Star. Not long ago we were conversing with a western congressman, who is a republican, and not a "stalwart" either. Something was said, retrospectively, about the results of President Hayes' administration. "Well," remarked the western statesman, "you may praise the 'cleanliness' of this administration as much as you please, but I tell you it is a mighty weak administration." And then, without a pause, he continued: "I have been in congress four years and I have had just one \$1,200 clerkship and a messenger in one of the departments here. I am not sure, either, that my influence alone put them in and kept them there. I have never got anything else, except one or two little country post-offices. Now, what kind of a republican administration do you call this?"

#### A Grave Charge.

From the Leadville Herald. The Herald is not of that class of journals which indulges in unsupported charges affecting the integrity of a political opponent, but there is a rumor, affecting the most vital interests of the city, that Mayor Humphreys must shortly before the death of our late treasurer, A. R. Ellis, Mayor Humphreys obtained from him six thousand dollars of city funds, and that he still has that amount in his possession. This is a matter that rises above mere politics, and nothing but the most absolute denial will satisfy those who have heard the rumor.

#### An Unworthy Politician.

Providence Press. George C. Gorham is unfit to be secretary of the senate. He has been associated with corrupt men; he betrayed the republican party in California; he is a greenbacker, and as secretary of the republican congressional committee used its machinery to circulate documents attacking the financial policy of the republican party. He seems to have been the broker through whom the republican senatorial caucus purchased the vote of Mahone, and is to receive his reward in an election to the secretaryship of the senate. Any republican senator who votes for him is unworthy to represent a republican state.

#### For a Solid South.

Huerfano Herald. If southern Colorado will unite on Pueblo or some other point south of the Divide we can, with the dissatisfied element in the north part of the state, easily carry the day. By reason of our many natural advantages southern Colorado is rapidly outstripping the north in the race for prosperity and in a few years will be far ahead both in wealth and population. Call a convention and let us unite on a central and convenient point for the permanent location of the capital.

#### The Philanthropist.

Golden Transcript. The Denver Tribune wants to see us "relegated" to Georgetown or Colorado Springs for a nihilist, and is trying to put Alexander III. up to that scheme because we made Alexis emperor. Georgetown would do first rate, but we prefer Pueblo or even Denver or Colorado Springs. All the heavy work is done in the temperance cause in the latter place, and we want to be placed where the most good can be done if we have to leave Golden.

#### A Cruel Story.

Leadville Democrat. It is a cruel story they tell on his honor that, upon the occasion of his recent visit to New York, he had his grip sack labeled "John F. Humphreys, mayor of Leadville."

#### Shakespeare as a Student of the Bible.

We understand that there is a movement on foot to induce Mr. A. McCoy, who is in the city, to deliver his lecture on "Shakespeare as a Student of the Bible," at some early day. The lecture is highly spoken of and must be most valuable and interesting, judging from the following invitation, which was given him in Philadelphia and signed by the most eminent divines of all denominations in that city:

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1872.

Professor A. McCoy; Dear Sir:—In view of the fact that some of the most eminent citizens of Philadelphia, remembering your splendid and electric orations throughout the country in support of the war for the Union, and especially for one which was called for three times in this city in 1863, have invited you to deliver one of your literary lectures in the Academy of Music; we, the undersigned members of the Gospel, respectfully request you to select the lecture which we have seen very highly extolled, entitled, "Shakespeare as a Student of the Bible," in which you show that the most renowned of all secular authors, drew some of his most celebrated literary beauties from the sacred scriptures—believing as we do, that such a discussion by a gentleman of such conceded eminence as an orator and a Shakespearean scholar, will not only afford our citizens the highest order of literary entertainment but that it will serve an exalted moral purpose at the same time. Very respectfully yours,

Wm. Bacon Stevens, D.D., L.L.D.,  
Bishop Diocese Pennsylvania.  
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D.D.,  
Bishop Diocese Central Pennsylvania.  
Thomas F. Davis, D.D.,  
Rector St. Peter's Church.  
Edward A. Fogg, D.D.,  
Rector Christ Church.  
E. A. Hoffmann, D.D.,  
Rector St. Mark's Church.  
Thomas A. Jagger, D.D.,  
Rector Church of the Holy Trinity.  
C. M. Butler, D.D.,  
Professor Episcopal Divinity School.  
Henry J. Morton, D.D.,  
Rector St. James' Church.  
Richard Newton, D.D.,  
Rector Church of the Epiphany.  
Henry W. Warren, D.D.,  
Pastor Broad and Arch M. E. Ch.  
Edward Broad, D.D.,  
Pastor Central Congregational Ch.  
George D. Boardman, D.D.,  
Pastor First Baptist Church.  
E. L. Magoon, D.D.,  
Pastor Broad and Brown Baptist Ch.  
Wheaton Smith, D.D.,  
Pastor Broad and Spruce Baptist Ch.  
P. S. Benson, D.D.,  
Pastor Memorial Baptist Church.  
Z. M. Humphrey, D.D.,  
Pastor Calvary Presbyterian Church.  
Alexander Reed, D.D.,  
Pastor Central Presbyterian Church.  
Herrick Johnson, D.D.,  
Pastor Washington Sq. Presb'n Ch.  
J. L. Withrow, D.D.,  
Pastor Tenth and Arch Presb'n Ch.  
A. A. Willits, D.D.,  
Pastor West Arch Presbyterian Ch.  
Daniel Marsh, D.D.,  
Pastor Clinton Street Presbyterian Ch.  
John B. Chambers, D.D.,  
Pastor First Independent Church.

#### Struck It Rich.

From the columns of the Elk Mountain Pilot, of March 25th, we take the following notice of the Allevou mine, which is owned by a Colorado Springs company: "During the winter Mr. Edward Copley, representing a Colorado Springs company, has been vigorously prosecuting work in the tunnel of the Allevou, one of the company's claims situated in Elk basin, which has frequently received favorable mention in these columns. This tunnel has been worked for the purpose of cutting a cross vein. Last Saturday Mr. Copley's labors were rewarded by his unclosing the vein with a five-inch pay streak of ruby and brittle silver, which is improving in quantity and quality as the work progresses. The tunnel is now 160 feet in length and has gained a like distance in depth. Mr. Copley is highly elated and says he has the best mine in camp, which, if not strictly true, does not miss the mark very far. We congratulate this gentleman and his company upon their success and hope in the hour of their prosperity the Pilot will not be forgotten."

#### Uniting the South.

Canon City Reporter. The suggestion of the Pueblo Democrat that a convention of the cities in the southern portion of the state be held for the purpose of co-operation on the capital question, is a good one. In union there is strength. If the southern portion of the state unites upon a given point there is no question about the success of the point selected. We believe that if the southern portion of the state is united we shall be able to give the point selected 500 majority.

#### Brief and Comprehensive.

From the Denver Inter-Ocean. "Colorado for Invalids" is the title of a handsomely printed pamphlet, from the press of the Colorado Springs Gazette Publishing Co., and from the pen of Dr. S. Edwin Polley. It answers in a brief, but comprehensive way, the questions which invalids who are seeking change of climate most want to have answered, and tells who ought and who ought not to come to Colorado.

#### Humphreys as a Financier.

Leadville Herald. If there is anything in the world that Mayor Humphreys understands in his own estimation, it is finance, and yet after urging the council to issue bonds, he took them to New York, failed to negotiate them, left them there to be handled, and has now received them back again with the word that such bonds cannot be negotiated there. Oh, he's a great financier.

Speaking of justice: A man in Antonito last week, stole a \$20 bill from another man's pocket, and upon going to trial was fined \$10.



THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE  
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.  
DAILY—IN ADVANCE.  
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Annual, \$3.00 Six Months, \$1.50  
Three Months, \$0.75 One Month, \$0.25  
ADVERTISING.  
Rates made known on application to the office.  
JOB WORK.  
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons serving advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office where they will be properly attended to; we cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements appearing in the paper unless notice is thus given. All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon. Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertisements from them.  
B. W. STEELE,  
Manager of the GAZETTE.

## From Saturday's Daily.

Captain T. H. Burnham, of this city, has been tendered the commission of lieutenant colonel and quartermaster on division staff.

We are requested to state that possession of the M. E. church, on Huerfano street, will not be given to the purchaser until the new church is completed, and that the congregation will continue to hold services there as usual.

Canty, the gambler who murdered Officer Perkins at Buena Vista last summer, will be tried before Judge Helm in this city at the next term of the district court. The particulars of the cowardly murder are still fresh in the minds of the Colorado Springs people. Perkins was well known here, he having served on our police force for some time.

Mr. W. F. Sperry, the proprietor of the Alvord house, Denver, passed through the city yesterday morning, on his way to southern Colorado. We understand that Mr. Sperry is anxious to take charge of any first-class hotel that may be built in Colorado Springs. The Alvord house under his management has become one of the best hotels in Denver, and has a large patronage. Mr. Sperry was for years connected with the well known and popular Planters' hotel at St. Louis, and has probably had a more extended hotel experience than any other man in the state.

We understand that some one has been feeding the dogs on poisoned meat and that quite a number of them died yesterday. When we suggested yesterday that some of the worthless curs ought to be slaughtered we did not mean that they should be indiscriminately poisoned by any one who chose to take it in hand. Many of the dogs in the city are entitled to protection for they are the property of those who feed and license them and when poisoned meat is thrown into the street one is as liable to get it as another. Three of the dogs poisoned yesterday had collars containing license checks upon their necks.

The officers were yesterday notified that Martin, the man who has recently been in charge of Mr. Austin's ranch, had left the city after having sold some jewelry and other property belonging to the proprietor of the ranch. Mr. Austin has been absent from the city for some time and when he returned he found that one of his horses had been sold by Martin and the proceeds appropriated to his own use. He had also disposed of two watches which had been left in the house. Martin has recently been drinking hard and several weeks ago he spent a night in the county jail. Efforts are being made to have him arrested and returned to this city.

The Denver & Rio Grande have just issued a very complete time schedule, covering all divisions and branches of the road which takes effect to-morrow. The new table on the main line is as follows:

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.			
Arrives	Leaves	Arrives	Leaves
No 1 11:25 a. m.	at 11:30 a. m.	No 3 9:56 p. m.	at 10:01 p. m.
No 5 Denver accommodation arrives 8:00 p. m.			
TRAINS GOING NORTH.			
Arrives	Leaves	Arrives	Leaves
No 2 3:30 p. m.	3:35 p. m.	No 4 4:40 a. m.	4:45 a. m.
No 6 Denver accommodation leaves 7:00 a. m.			
MANITOU TRAINS.			
Leave Col'o. Sp'gs.	Arrive at Col'o. Sp'gs.	Leave Col'o. Sp'gs.	Arrive at Col'o. Sp'gs.
9:30 a. m.	6:45 a. m.	11:40 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
4:40 p. m.	3:15 p. m.	8:10 p. m.	6:30 p. m.

## OUT WEST.

Breckenridge is to have a hand fire engine and bell.

Farmers are preparing to put in large crops of small grain at Evans.

The town of Fort Collins is out of debt, and has a thousand dollars in its treasury.

The Lead Chief, in Ruby district, is rumored to have been sold for half a million, but there are no particulars.

Work on the union depot is being pushed forward rapidly, but it will not be ready for occupancy before May 1.

The new tourists' guide for the Rio Grande railway will soon appear. It will be a splendid edition.

Chama is said to be composed of eighty tents, and fifty-six of them are run as saloons. Dry climate that.

The Board of trade at Denver has a membership of 130 individuals and firms, representing probably 240 merchants.

## The Library Question.

LEADVILLE, March 23.—It seems that the question of maintaining a public library in Colorado Springs has been practically settled in a manner highly creditable to a growing city which feels justly proud of its reputation for public spirit and intelligence. If it be a question of utility and future popularity which has caused your public Solons to take a wise step forward and then hastily retract it, the lamp of experience may shed some light upon the subject, and serve to reassure the timid.

In the year 1872 the town of Independence, Iowa, contained a population of about 3,500. For fifteen years it had been nursing a subscription library, just as Colorado Springs has been doing for a shorter period, and with the same unsatisfactory results. Through the initiation of some of its citizens a law (after which the Colorado law has been modeled) had been passed, enabling cities to establish and sustain public libraries by taxation. The directors of the subscription library offered to donate it to the city, provided the question of sustaining it by taxation were submitted and carried. The council, believing that the people would know what they wanted, voted to submit the question, but unlike your "wise men," did not change their minds. The question of taxation was carried in its favor by a large majority, at the following election.

The council levied a library tax of one mill on the dollar, which realized nearly one thousand dollars on the assessed valuation of the city. A board of library directors was duly appointed. It decided to open a free reading room in connection with the library. A pleasant room was secured and neatly fitted up so as to render it attractive to the public. This library was made free to all the people, under necessary protective rules and restriction. The people immediately and freely availed themselves of the new means of culture they had themselves created.

A great fire came and swept away the library, excepting such books as were in the hands of patrons. Within twenty-four hours a small room had been procured and arranged for temporary use. A large invoice of new books was fortunately at hand and the library was reopened without delay. As soon as new buildings were erected, commodious quarters in the very heart of the city were secured, and so popular was the institution that the sum of six hundred dollars was easily raised by private subscription to furnish the rooms. The library and reading room were in separate apartments. The reading room was made as cozy and attractive as a parlor. It was furnished with carpet, arm chairs, tables and paper racks, and was brilliantly lighted. The entrance doors communicating with the library room swung on noiseless hinges. No talking was allowed, and quiet and decorum prevailed. Both the library and reading room were free to all. A lady librarian, who received a moderate salary, had charge of both rooms.

Now for the results. The people seemed to fully appreciate the value of the new educational institution which they had voted to create and sustain by taxation. The library was a great boon to the poor and was freely patronized by all classes. Although not exceeding fifteen hundred volumes, it had been selected with great care, with a view to its use by the people. The loans of books ranged from thirty to sixty per day, the yearly number from twelve to fifteen thousand. Borrowers were permitted to retain books two weeks and to renew for two weeks longer upon request. The library was managed upon the card system and very few losses were incurred.

The reading room was liberally patronized. Frequently in the evening its fifty chairs were filled for hours together. It became the resort of old and young, of rich and poor, of both sexes. All tastes could be gratified, as the lists of newspapers and periodicals had been selected without partiality to party or sect.

No public institution could be more popular than this free library and reading room, sustained by taxation. The little city has always felt proud of it, and no consideration could induce the people to part with it. It flourishes to-day like a green bay tree. The surprise is that so much could be accomplished at so little cost to the people. But things are managed carefully there. No big salaries are paid for small services to city officers; nobody seeks a municipal office for its emoluments. The wheels of government move none the less smoothly and there is much left for the education of the people.

Is not this experience a sufficient argument to induce your city fathers to permit the good people of Colorado Springs to decide the question for themselves? Can your people afford to forfeit their reputation for culture and enterprise by neglecting to avail themselves of so favorable an opportunity to justify it? J. L. LOOMIS.

The Republican, of Denver, yesterday stated that Seybold had been arrested at Kansas City and was now on his way back to this state. The authorities propose to make him appear against the bunco men who robbed him even if they have paid him a handsome sum to leave the state. Seybold was expected to pass through the city on the owl train this morning on his way to Denver.

Rumor has it that the Matt France Hose company will give another of their popular balls in the near future.

## From Sunday's Daily.

The base ball fever has struck Pueblo and a meeting was held there last night for the purpose of organizing a nine.

Mrs. Wolverton, of Leadville, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Irving Howbert, returned to her home yesterday.

We understand that the W. S. Jackson Hose company will give a ball in the new Masonic hall on the evening of the 19th of April.

Dr. Corbin, of this city, will, in a few days, open a drug store in South Pueblo. He will occupy a store recently built there by Dr. Mitchell.

Wills & Hale report having sold over \$2,500 worth of lots in the north end during the past two or three days. They offer some very desirable locations and advertise a good list of houses for rent.

Why don't our ranchmen and farmers stall feed more cattle? It is a reproach upon the great cattle growing regions of Colorado that people have to depend upon Kansas and Nebraska for beef at this season of the year.

Messrs. Alexander & Russell are making rapid progress with the laying of the Nevada avenue water main, and the pipe yesterday were laid some distance above Monument street. Monday morning they will commence laying the branch mains on Pike's Peak avenue between Nevada avenue and Bacon's stable.

Mr. E. W. Giddings, of the firm of Messrs. Giddings & Stillman, returned from the east yesterday. During his absence Mr. Giddings purchased a large stock of goods for the spring trade. We will venture to say that he has selected the best goods that could be found in the New York market, so look out for a grand display at their store before many days.

## THE NATIONAL GAME.

The D. & R. G. Boys vs. The College Boys—A State Base Ball Tournament Talked of.

Quite an interesting game of ball was witnessed on the plaza in front of the school house yesterday afternoon between the College Boys and the Denver and Rio Grande clubs. There were probably more spectators on the ground than have turned out to see a game of ball in a year or more. It was generally understood that the game was not a match game but merely a practice game. Both clubs had good material in the field and some excellent playing was witnessed but it was evident from the start that the college boys had the advantage, owing to their having had much more practice than the D. & R. G. boys. To the credit of the D. & R. G. club we will say that they did exceedingly well considering the amount of practice they have had and we predict that the day is not far distant when they will give the college boys all the base ball they want. The game was not called until after four o'clock and at the end of the fifth inning playing was discontinued on account of darkness. The score at the close of the game stood 10 to 17 in favor of the College Boys. Captain William B. Tuttle acted as umpire and his every decision gave entire satisfaction. Some interesting and well fought contests between the two clubs are in prospect. The D. & R. G. club have ordered new uniforms similar to those worn by the College Boys, only red and white instead of blue and white and they will probably appear in them next Saturday. It has been suggested by several admirers of the popular game that the Colorado Springs clubs get up a state base ball tournament, to take place immediately following the fireman's tournament in August. A movement to this effect would no doubt meet with approval throughout the state and would have a tendency to create considerable interest in the national game. We notice that steps are being taken in many of the state towns to organize clubs and no little interest is being taken in the game. Let the Colorado Springs clubs start the movement and correspond with other clubs on the subject.

## Stolen Sheep.

Sheriff Smith yesterday offered a reward of \$100 for the capture of Martin, the sheep herder who stole the horse and other property from Mr. Austin, of which mention was made in yesterday's GAZETTE. It was at first thought that he had only stolen the horse and a few articles of minor value about the ranch, but it has since been discovered that a large number of sheep belonging to Mr. Austin's herd are missing. It is evident that Martin has been keeping up a systematic course of thieving for some time past and it is almost impossible for Mr. Austin to estimate his losses. Martin was a man in whom he placed explicit confidence and when he left him in charge of the ranch he did not for a moment suppose that he had placed it in the hands of a thief.

We are informed by Officer Clement that about eight hundred sheep are missing from Mr. Austin's herd and it is not positively known whether they have strayed from the herd or were stolen by Martin. Martin disappeared from the ranch only a day or two before Mr. Austin's return since which time no clue whatever of his whereabouts can be learned. We understand that he left his wife and children at the ranch. The officers are on the alert and will spare no time or expense in bringing him to justice.

## A REIGN OF TERROR.

Farmington, New Mexico, the Scene of Murder and Pillage.—Honest Ranchmen Entirely at the Mercy of Cut-Throats and Gaitie Thieves.

## To the Editor of the Gazette:—

FARMINGTON, N. M., March 18, 1881.—Please allow me space to make a few remarks in answer to a very incorrect article in your paper of March 4th, copied from the Santa Fe New Mexican and written by a Durango man. In that article there is not one truth and I shall try to give your readers the facts, which earnestly appeals to the reason and good sense of honest men for consideration, facts that can be substantiated by the best element of this country. This valley was quiet and prosperous until about one year ago, the people being mostly poor but industrious, and for reasons better known elsewhere there has never been any law or legal officers established here.

About a year since there was a bold, daring cow thief and murderer hung in this part which gave rise to some dissension among that class and who took great pains to show up the dark side of that case through the Rico and Animas City papers. The better class of men said nothing, well knowing that all frontier settlements were compelled to resort to such measures. About that time three or four noted cow thieves came from San Luis valley with a bunch of cattle, a portion of which they had stolen, and turned them loose on the range with others. They kept up stealing here all summer in defiance of the people, well knowing we had no law and would hesitate at extreme measures. There were some, however, who boldly denounced them and their kind. Matters grew from bad to worse until Christmas when they resolved to kill some of their enemies and skip for awhile. On December 24th James Garrett, Dixon Eskridge and one Oscar Puett filled themselves with bad whisky, fired into a store in town and started to Hamblett's, where there was a dance, expecting to find some of their worst enemies there, which they did. They provoked a row and commenced shooting, killing one George Brown, an honest farmer's boy, who took his six-shooter and went out saying they should not break up the dance. After Brown was shot he killed Puett and wounded Eskridge. Puett was not directly concerned in their stealing but was staying at their camp, well knowing the bitter feeling against Garrett and Eskridge and went that night with them for a row. Garrett and Eskridge escaped from the country some way and while the hills were being scoured for them a party of men came upon one Port Stockton, a notorious cow thief and murderer who boasted of having killed eighteen men in his time. He had stolen cattle here and had threatened the lives of some of our best citizens. He hailed one of the party and commenced a row, thinking perhaps the rest of the party would go on, but the boys tumbled to his game, threw down their guns and shot him dead. His wife came on the scene with gun in hand but it was shot from her before any damage was done, she being slightly hurt. Still matters grew worse; Stockton's brother came from Texas with a few friends bent on revenge. Garrett thinking it safe returned to Durango where Eskridge's brother ran a man-trap and ten-pin alley for a livelihood, and being all birds of the same color they soon formed an alliance and have gathered all the low-browed cutthroats they could induce to join them with the view to murder, pillage and plunder. The gang numbers about thirteen, headed by Ike Stockton and Hark Eskridge. While in Durango preparing for their dirty work they made some dire threats against the people here which caused the people to go armed and on the alert as best they could. The gorillas made their appearance on March 1st, and concealing their horses behind the brush, hid themselves behind a brush corral and allowed two men to ride within ten yards of them when they opened fire on them, killing one man and his horse and missing the other he escaped. The man killed was Aaron Barker. They robbed him of all his money, saddle, bridle and arms. In chasing the other man one of the men was wounded in the leg. They then made their way to Durango and stole three head of Lacy & Thomson's horses on the way. Stockton, Eskridge and Garrett of course have some ground to work on in their way of thinking, but their followers are men of the lowest type who are strangers in the country and who have connected themselves with the band for the sole purpose of pillage and robbery and will do any kind of a deed to accomplish their object. As soon as the gang returned to town they lost no time in putting before the public through the Durango Record their story. They had gone down on the La Plata valley to gather Garrett's cattle. They found plenty of said cattle laying over the range shot down and left laying, and also hides of same stock on almost every corral. That these two men rode into their camp of ten well armed men, and provoked a row; Barker shot one of their boys in the leg and they had to kill him to save themselves, &c. Does it appear reasonable that Ike Stockton would come from Texas without pay and head a band of men to round up Garrett's cattle at that season?

Reader take into consideration the situation of the Stockton party, and the party

called the Lower Animas mob. The former, with the exception of Garrett, have not one dollar's interest in the country and cannot have any other object in view but murder and robbery. They are all single except Stockton. They have all killed their man in some bawdy house or other place. They are bitter enemies to honest toil; that is out of their line. They are enemies to law and fugitives from justice. The mob numbers about eighty in all and are composed of farmers and stockmen, nearly all having ranches, and have labored hard to build up their homes. They nearly all have families and all they have is here, and be it said to their credit they have worked and earned it honestly. They came here to stay. They have been denied any form of laws or legal officers. Colorado laws have shoved several bad men onto them and they got hung and shot in regular vigilante rotation, consequently it has fired other bad men for revenge. The two situations are identical. They have all to gain and nothing to lose, while we have all to lose and nothing to gain.

Let me say a word in behalf of the Coes who have been personated so shamefully in that article referred to. The man who wrote that is a cow thief whoever he may be, because the Coes have with others stood firmly in the way of cow thieves from the beginning. I can say with impunity that we do not steal and will not countenance that class of men. With the exception of L. W. Coe, who has about 150 head of cattle, the Coe boys own but a few milch cows. They are farmers; what we have we made by honest hard work, and can prove it by any man personally acquainted with us, except a thief. Two of the boys, Frank and George Coe, were in the Lincoln county war, and were robbed of everything except a saddle horse and a thresher and when it came to a show down, steal and plunder like Billy the Kid or leave, they left and came to this valley and commenced anew. That kind of treatment naturally engendered bitterness in the boys against that class of men, and our bold denunciations of thieves from the start has caused us to be termed the leaders of a vicious mob by the whole cow thieving fraternity. We are no leaders, our cause is led and backed by the oldest, wealthiest and most influential men in the country. We have all got families and desire to work for a living still. The trouble is now briefly as follows: The people relied on the justness of their cause to explain itself and paid but little attention to the croaking in the papers and on the contrary the villains have not left one lie untold and to say the least they have worked great mischief.

Yours very respectfully,  
J. N. COE.

## From Tuesday's Daily.

Some much-needed improvements have recently been made in the Western Union Telegraph office on Huerfano street.

The Denver & Rio Grande is now making better time than ever, the express trains averaging thirty-two miles an hour between Leadville and this city.

On Friday and Saturday of last week Captain DeCoursey sold \$8,300 in lots at South Pueblo, \$500 in lots at Manitou and \$2,500 in Colorado Springs lots.

The four horses which have been kept in the different Denver horse houses for the past few weeks, at an expense to the city of \$475 a day each, were taken out last Saturday.

We acknowledge the receipt of Blake's State Business Directory, for the year 1881. It is a very complete edition and gives a full list of the business men in every city and town in the state. The directory is much better arranged this year than last, the cities all being placed in alphabetical order. Mr. A. Manty, Jr. of Denver, is now in the city furnishing the subscribers with their books and can be found at the Colorado Springs hotel.

A detachment of the U. S. Fourth cavalry, in charge of Lieutenant Rogers, passed through the city yesterday morning on their way to Fort Garland. McCook and Colorado, the two Ute Indians who passed through here on their way to Washington some time ago, were with the company.

Conductor Sawyer, of the Colorado Springs and Manitou road, made his appearance, Sunday, in a band new uniform with monogram buttons. Mr. Sawyer, by his agreeable and accommodating ways, has made himself a very popular conductor, not only with the traveling public, but also with the railroad men. He shows as much proficiency in the management of the train as he did in handling the ribbons from the old stage coach.

Officer Jansen, at a late hour yesterday afternoon, found and placed under arrest the man White, who several days ago escaped from the Insane Asylum at Pueblo. The officers have kept up a persistent search for White, thinking that he was concealed somewhere in the city, but it seems that he only remained here one day and then left for the mountains, where he has been tramping around ever since. When spied by Officer Jansen he had just reached the city and had sat down in the North End meat market for a few moments rest. He was placed in the jail over night and will probably be returned to the asylum at Pueblo to-day.

## FLATTERING PROSPECTS.

A City of 3,000 Inhabitants Without a Hotel.

To the Editor of the Gazette:—  
BONANZA CITY, March 25, 1881.—In reply to the many questions asked by friends at home, I will take the shortest method of answering them. The weather for the past few days has been warm and pleasant, the snow is fast disappearing from the south side hills. The prospectors keep up with the snow, some go so far as to dig through the snow to be in advance of some other fellow prospectors. They have made two strikes within one half mile of town this week. I will send some of the ore to the First National Bank. The city of Bonanza is making a rapid growth, where there was not a house last June, there now stands four hundred completed and occupied, one hundred and twenty or thirty on which hammers and saws are at work. The number of foundations laid are too numerous to count. There is thirty-seven business houses, eleven saloons, six restaurants, four lodging houses, too livery, two butcher shops, two laundries, three real estate offices, one millinery store, one blacksmith shop, two drug stores, two dance halls and numerous carpenter shops, no church, no bank, no hotel. Think of it! three thousand people and no hotel; money is plenty but building material is hard to get at any price, carpenter's wages are from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day and plenty of work. Lot jumping has become quite common in the past few days. The daily arrival of people is from forty to fifty. If any person has an idea of going into business here the sooner they come the better. For prospecting the 15th of April is soon enough.

Respectfully,  
C. C. HAMMOND.

## Ballard's Body Found.

It will be remembered that in the last letter received from Mr. Copley, our Gunnison correspondent, he gave an account of the probable death of Mr. Ballard, a mail carrier on the range. The Elk Mountain Pilot gives the following account of the discovery of his frozen body on the 23d inst: "J. C. Ballard's body was found by the party who went in search for it, headed by Mr. J. W. Sayles, on the morning of the 23d inst., about one mile from the camp of Mr. Sayles, in the Silver Basin. The body was not more than five feet from the train, and was under a copse of dead and green trees, which seemed to afford a good shelter from the storm. There was plenty of dead wood within easy reach, of which to make as large a fire as could possibly have been needed, but Mr. Sayles only noticed that a single medium-sized bough had been broken off. The body was completely covered with snow except one hand, which slightly protruded. Mr. Sayles did not disturb the body at all, even in the slightest manner, but hastened immediately to Irwin to bring the intelligence."

"A bundle of clothes was beneath the protruding hand and the point of a snow-shoe and a guiding stick was sticking out of the snow. This morning Mr. Sayles left camp with the intention of either bringing the body to town, if possible, or taking it to his camp. If neither can be done, it will be buried where it lies. At present the surmise is that Ballard was tired out, stepped a few feet from the trail with the intention of kindling a fire, but was overcome by sleep and froze to death."

## The New Time on the D. and R. G.

We have heretofore on several occasions mentioned the change in running time on the Denver and Rio Grande, but have neglected to make special mention of some of the advantages gained by the change. In the future all trains for Leadville and intermediate stations make direct connection with all points on the Gunnison division and on the Maysville, Alpine and Kokomo branches. Train No. 1, which passes through here at 11:25 a. m., makes direct connection for Chama and Durango, instead of the night train as heretofore. Passengers leaving here at 11:30 a. m., arrive at Espanola at 3:35 the following morning, from which they take daylight stages to Santa Fe. Durango passengers arrive at Chama at 7:30 a. m., and after two days' daylight staging reach Durango. At South Arkansas trains connect at 6:35 p. m., for Ponca Springs and Maysville, also connects at Nathrop for Alpine.

This arrangement covers the fastest time made by any line west of the Missouri river. Day trains have through reclining chair cars and night trains Pullman sleepers. The Denver and Colorado Springs accommodation train which runs only between here and Denver is a convenient one for the residents of Colorado Springs. It leaves here at 7 a. m., arriving in Denver at 12:05; returning, leaves Denver at 3 p. m., reaching here at 8 a. m. One can leave here at 7 a. m., spend six hours in Denver and return on the Gunnison express, reaching here at 9:56 p. m.

Sheriff L. J. Morgan, of Chaffee county came down from Buena Vista on Saturday in charge of E. P. Harrington, a passenger, charged with assault with intent to kill. He was brought here on a writ of habeas corpus, and had a hearing in Chambers before Judge Helm yesterday. Sheriff Morgan informs us that Cauty, the murderer of Levins, will be given a strong trial here at the next term of the district court.



## The Citizens' Caucus.

A large meeting of the citizens of Colorado Springs was held at the court house last evening under the name of the "citizens' caucus" to nominate candidates to be voted upon at the coming municipal election. Alderman Charles Walker called the meeting to order and stated its object. M. L. DeCoursey was elected chairman and A. S. Welch secretary. Mr. DeCoursey took the chair and called for nominations for mayor. Matt France and Ainsworth Brown were nominated. Ainsworth Brown withdrew in favor of Matt France. An informal ballot resulted as follows:

Matt France . . . . . 76  
Ainsworth Brown . . . . . 27

On motion of Dr. Renne Matt France was then unanimously nominated.

Nominations for treasurer were then called for. Wm. Stark's name was proposed and he was nominated by acclamation.

The caucus then took a recess for the gentlemen present from the different wards to nominate candidates for aldermen. In a few minutes the caucus was called to order by Chairman DeCoursey who reported that the following gentlemen had been nominated for aldermen:

First ward—Irving Howbert.

Second ward—W. B. Sherman.

Third ward—B. F. Crowell.

Fourth ward—D. J. Martin.

The caucus then adjourned.

From Wednesday's Daily.

There were ten passenger coaches on the Denver express yesterday afternoon.

Articles of incorporation of the El Paso Live Stock Co. were yesterday filed with the county clerk.

Work on the new Methodist Episcopal church is progressing rapidly and the structure is nearly enclosed.

Mr. E. R. Hock, the newly appointed superintendent of the gas works is giving entire satisfaction and we understand that he is making some extensive improvements in and about the works.

The Elk Mountain Pilot has the following item concerning some pretty good work by Colorado Springs men. The Pilot says: "Messrs. Edward Copley, Mike Lawler and Mike Cowley did 18 feet of work on the Venango tunnel, in two days last week, and wheeled the rock 170 feet."

Mr. C. W. Barker expects to open his new hotel at Manitou on the first of April. Although his house may not be as large and commodious as some of the other Manitou hotels it is very convenient and well arranged. It will have about forty large and handsomely furnished rooms. Manitou never had a more popular landlord than Mr. Barker and we predict that the house will be crowded with guests from the day it opens.

Yesterday shortly after noon a drunken Mexican was the means of causing considerable amusement to a crowd of bystanders near the corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street. Seated on a mouse colored broncho he rode about the street sometimes turning in circles and frequently riding his steed on the side. He was so completely paralyzed with liquor that it was with difficulty that he retained his seat in the saddle, for he would every few moments sway from one side of the saddle to the other. After riding about for a short time he conceived the idea of riding his horse into the First National Bank, but upon reaching the door step he was prevailed upon by one of his friends to abandon the foolish scheme. For perhaps a half hour he continued to ride wildly about endangering the lives of the children and compelling the lady pedestrians to resort to the stores for safety. No officers were in the vicinity at the time and consequently no arrests were made.

Shooting at a Supposed Burglar.

A certain young man, an attaché of the auditor's office of the Denver and Rio Grande, arrived in the city at quite a late hour several nights ago. After partaking of an oyster stew at one of the city restaurants, he proceeded to his room on Pike's Peak avenue, for the night. When he first entered the apartment he was somewhat surprised to find another person occupying his bed, and he was at a loss to know what to do. Further search revealed to him the form of another person, apparently a man, crouched in the corner of the room. He came to the conclusion that there must be a burglar, and pulling out a revolver he let drive at the crouching form in the corner. [No scream, not even a whisper, followed the discharge of the weapon. This puzzled the gentleman still more, and before discharging the revolver again he concluded to light the lamp and investigate a little.

He was greatly surprised to discover that the forms in both the bed and in the corner were nothing but effigies. It appears that some of the ladies who boarded in the same house had conceived the idea of having some fun and stuffing two old suits of clothes with straw they placed them in the aforesaid gentleman's room. The following day it was ascertained that the ball shot from the revolver had passed through the shoulder and sleeve of the gentleman's best Sunday coat, which was hanging upon the wall in the rear of the effigy. Suffice to say that the ladies had all the amusement they wanted and it will be some time before the gentleman hears the last of it.

## LETTERS OF MARQUE.

How an Affectionate Couple Propose to Become One.

It is a good deal easier, as a general thing, to get married than to untie the marriage knot. There are very many ways of getting married all of which are legal and extremely binding, some of which are slow and all of which are sure. There are ways of getting married which are rapid and some enthusiastic lovers have gone so far as to engage the telegraph in their service and get married by lightning. The telephone has also been called into use and the sepulchral "Hello" of the bridegroom at one end of the line has been answered by the hollow and distant "Well" of the bride at the other and succeeded by the solemn murmurs of the clergyman at the central office, all of which has ended in the joining of two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one.

Romance has had something to do with some of these eccentric methods of marriage, necessity, which knows no law, has suggested other methods and others belong to the category of things the reason for which no fellow can find out.

The reflections casually thrown out above without any extra charge for beauty of expression or logical arrangement, were suggested to the writer by an occurrence which took place in this city recently. We say the occurrence took place, perhaps it would be more correct to say the occurrence is in process of taking place. The facts, not to mention names, are as follows: A young gentleman recently arrived in Colorado Springs from the east to join the lady of his choice, who had preceded him. The two had been engaged for some time and the visit of the young gentleman was for the purpose of being joined in marriage with his affianced.

But there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip. In this case the clergyman from the east who was known to both and who expected to visit Colorado Springs and perform the ceremony found it impossible to do as he had hoped. The young lady and gentleman could not think of being married by a stranger in a strange land and the result was the ingenious plan at which we have hinted. They resolved to be married by letter. It takes about a week for a letter to go from Colorado Springs to the residence of the clergyman and the same time for a reply so that even if the ceremony is greatly condensed it will take some time to reach the triumphant "I wills" and the benedictory "Let no man put asunder." However the young people, nameless here forevermore, are resolved to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer. No cards.

## Obituary—Robert W. Greene.

It becomes our sad duty to record the death of Mr. Robert W. Greene, a well-known and universally respected young man who died yesterday morning at 11.10 at the Colorado Springs hotel after a protracted illness from typhoid fever.

Mr. Greene was born in Jackson parish, Louisiana, in 1856, attended college in Tennessee and Kentucky and was appointed to West Point in 1877 where, after two years study and promotion, was honorably discharged on account of dyspepsia, which he had contracted while there. He came west and with his brother, the Hon. C. J. Greene, of the Louisiana legislature, and Mr. John H. Linck, engaged in the sheep business in this country. A few weeks ago he came to town and succumbed to that relentless destroyer, typhoid fever, and notwithstanding the very best medical attention, he slowly failed. His brothers were telegraphed for, and came at once from Louisiana and Leadville. These devoted brothers watched and nursed him until the last.

He lacked only a few weeks of being twenty-four years of age. A southerner born and bred he was ever known to be a gentleman of perfect integrity and genuine hospitality, and we offer our sincerest condolences to his afflicted family. His remains will be interred at 10.30 this morning in Evergreen cemetery.

## A Favored Range.

The Fairplay Flume says: "The cattle men of the South Park may be considered fortunate indeed in their selection of ranges. They will suffer less in the loss of cattle than any other portion of the state. It is true the storms have been severe, and the winter protracted, and with succeeding snows fears have naturally arisen that the result would be disastrous to the horned herds. Yet as better weather has followed, the outlook has brightened each time and the stock raisers have rejoiced to find that much of their fear has been groundless. It is a matter of surprise to all how well the cattle are wintering. Since the last storm, a number of stock men have been interviewed, and they express general satisfaction at the result. One prominent stockman reports having been riding over the country between Buffalo Slough and the Platte river, where he passed through large herds that were in fair condition, and in all his riding saw less than a dozen head of dead critters. It seems that wherever cattle have ranged over the rim of the park and have got among the foot hills, they have fared badly, and the loss among such will be heavy, but taking the park throughout, the best judges say the loss will not exceed ten per cent. Should the grass come on rapidly in the spring the South Park will turn off more beef, in proportion to its area, than any other portion of the west."

## WISE MEN FROM THE EAST.

More Than Three Hundred of Them Coming to Visit Colorado.

The announcement has already been made of the proposed excursion this spring from New England and other parts of the east for Colorado and California, but the proportions of this party having outgrown the original plan and some changes having thus been brought about, some further facts concerning the matter will be of interest. Mr. Samuel H. Wallace, of Philadelphia, one of the managers of this enterprise, writes to Capt. M. L. DeCoursey, of this city, under date of March 24th, as follows: "There has been a slight change in programme since the excursion was planned, as we found the demand for passage was far beyond expectations. It has been arranged to start the first six cars—175 persons—from Boston, as advertised, on the 18th, going through as per programme; a second section will start one week later, exactly duplicating the trip as it is advertised. This arrangement will give us two cars from here (Philadelphia) on second section, and three from Boston, making a five car train with about 130 persons. Both sections are already full, with a number left out in the cold. Under this arrangement the first party will arrive at Denver and Manitou April 24th, and the second party May 1st. I will be with the latter. All arrangements with hotels and carriage men have been made with the general passenger agent of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad by Mr. Whitcomb, one of the managers of the excursion."

From the preceding it will be seen that Colorado Springs is soon to be visited by over three hundred ladies and gentlemen from the east who will spend at least two days in this city and at Manitou. One feature of the stop here will be the excursions to the points of scenic interest near Colorado Springs and Manitou. Of these the itinerary, prepared by the managers of the excursion, says: "Points of interest will be visited by carriage, the trip including visits to Williams' Canon, which contains a great number of eccentric and fanciful geological formations in the semblance of huge castles, gigantic cathedrals, pulpits, quaint resemblances to human faces, animals, etc.; the Ute Pass; Rainbow Falls; Pike's Peak trail; Ute iron spring; soda springs; the famed Garden of the Gods; Glen Eyrie, where General Palmer, president of the Denver and Rio Grande railway, resides; the mesa; a return via Colorado Springs; and the Ridges. The Garden of the Gods is a beautiful undulating park, filled with the most weird and fantastic groupings of rocks and boulders, which are susceptible of transformation, by a slight draft on the imagination, into the most striking resemblances. The picture from the gateway is probably unequalled in natural beauty on the continent. On either side rise huge red rocks, perpendicularly, to the height of nearly four hundred feet. Beyond the narrow passage is a velvety plateau which fancy has peopled with some of the fabled personages of ancient times. On the left are the Cathedral spires, in front the Sphinx and her fantastic companions, and beyond all is the snowy curtain of Pike's Peak."

During their stay the excursionists will visit Pike's Peak and on Tuesday, April 26th, they will take a trip over the Denver and Rio Grande road to the Grand Canon. Of this the itinerary says: "Through the courtesy of the managers of the Denver and Rio Grande railway, a special train of drawing-room cars will be furnished for this delightful trip. Leaving Manitou in the morning, we shall proceed to Colorado Springs, thence southward to Pueblo, and from that point over the Leadville division of the road through Canon City. At this latter point, open observation cars are taken for the ride through the Royal Gorge, which is a narrow and deep cleft in the mountains, through which the turbulent waters of the Arkansas river find their way. The road, passes in between the giant walls of red granite, hewing its pathway in places from the overhanging cliffs, and in another spanning the stream with an iron bridge. Huge promontories seem to bar the progress of the adventurer, but a sharp curve carries us beyond, to fresh scenes of grandeur. Shadowy gorges, diverge on either side, and in places along our pathway the massive walls tower above us to a height of 2,000 or 2,500 feet. During the trip, the cars will stop at various points to permit the passengers to gain the best views. Returning to Pueblo, a stop will be made for dinner, and the journey will then be resumed to Denver."

Our readers will observe that the programme is quite an exhaustive one and includes to a good degree the scenic points near this city. The result of this visit can not fail to be beneficial to Colorado Springs and the result of similar visits to other parts of Colorado will surely benefit the state.

## LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending March 30th, 1881:

Anderson, Mrs Dr	Lane, J B
Bell, Mrs	Louis, Mr
Blackley, Geo H	Miller, J F
Cummers, Edward	Nelson, Joseph
Downs, Henry	Potter, Geo H
Hardwick, Mrs J O	Shepherd, J A
Longwell, Mrs E A	Wilkins, Appleton

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advised letters" and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. J. PRICE, P.M.

## From Thursday's Daily.

OFF THE COAST OF PERU

The Chilean Conquest—A Visit to the Battle Field at Chorillos—A Colorado City Man as the Captain of the Chilean Engineers.

We give below extracts from a private letter received by Dr. C. E. Edwards from his son, Mr. R. W. Edwards, who is visiting Chili and Peru, which he kindly allows us to print:

ON BOARD STEAMER COLOMBIA, February 6, 1881.

I have just brought my chair upon the hurricane deck where I am all alone and the sun is just setting over my right; on my left is one of the most beautiful sights in the world—a strip of sea coast miles in length with the green grass growing down to the water's edge, and gardens, woods and groves reaching in 20 miles to the foot of the mountains. Just ahead is a line of snow-white houses on the beach, some old cathedral spires at the back and a magnificent pier in front reaching far out into the water.

The engines have stopped and we are slowly gliding toward the town. A dozen boats are waiting for us ahead. The quarter-master has just called out four, less one half, and the anchor has dropped. We are lying in the port of Pisco. You must remember it. They bring a great deal of fruit here to sell on board. Here is where the Chilean army landed to commence their march on Lima. We are now on board the Colombia and shall not leave her until we get to Valparaiso. We were the first steamer from the north that had entered Callao since the blockade was raised. As the sight of houses and vessels appeared in the distance heavy discharges of artillery came over the water. We were all up by the wheel house wondering what the thundering could mean, but as we drew nearer we saw men of war of all nationalities dipping their flags and firing salutes in honor to the Chilean fleet and her admiral. I never saw a grander sight than the immense fleet of war vessels, of all nations, lying about the bay as we glided in. Here were four English, two German, two French, three Italian, three American, one Ecuadorian, six Chilean, and twenty Chilean transports lying almost side by side. The yards were full of sailors gazing on us as we steamed in, for we were the first steamer from the north since the blockade had been raised. Well, we anchored about 5 p. m. and satisfied ourselves looking about the bay at the demolished fortifications which had kept the Chileans in check so long. Next morning we went ashore and spent the morning looking at Callao. All stores were closed. Every Peruvian official and soldier had vanished. The immense iron piers, or rather stone piers, were covered with sand bags to protect the few remaining Peruvian men of war which had been kept behind them. But the dock in which we lay when we came up was filled with the burned and sunken hulks of Peru's ships. When Lima was taken all hope was despaired of and they fired all their ships, put a torpedo in each one, dismantled the batteries and fled. The wharves were full of elegant brass cannon rifled, French mitrailleurs, Gatling and Krupp guns that had been taken at Lima and sent down on the cars to be put on the Chilean men of war. Freight cars were filled with rusty Remington and Peabody rifles taken on the field. Twenty-two thousand stand of arms were taken on the field by the Chileans. Then we took the train for Lima. Passing out of Callao everywhere were seen squads of Chilean troops, quartered in every building of any size, some drilling some eating, and others looking around in the country they had conquered. Arriving in Lima we immediately made for the plaza which was filled with Chilean soldiers, one solid mass. On inquiring we found that a grand mass was being said in the Cathedral for the Chilean dead. We entered it and pressed our way through throngs of Peruvians toward the center of the church. A Chilean soldier with hat on and gun at present arms stood on duty at every pillar in it. In the center was an immense monument of wood painted in imitation of marble, with arms stacked around it and great urns burning incense. In front of this was a platform with fifty chairs of crimson satin and solid gold legs and backs in a half circle. In the middle one sat Boquedo looking very handsome in his rich military suit. He looked somewhat careworn and weather-beaten. Around the circle sat the principal officers of the army and navy; they were all listening to a priest who was spouting out great long words of praise and admiration from a pulpit stuck against the wall. We waited until the close, pressing through the different passages which were all decorated with Chilean flags, for they closed the cathedral against the Chileans, but they broke it open, filled it with Chilean flags, and the Chilean guards put their own chaplain priests in charge and had their service on their own account. Just think! The great Cathedral of Lima decorated with Chilean flags. How fortunate we were in getting to Lima on this day, for it was the grand triumph day of the war. A magnificent choir sang at the close, and the organ sounded grander than any I have ever heard. Seated in the church we found a young Chilean officer who spoke English. He was a lieutenant in the Chilean army. He took us up into the municipal palace where the officers were quartered and introducing us to an American who is captain of engineers in the Chilean army. He is

from Colorado City; can't speak Spanish, but one of those soldiers of fortune who goes wherever there is any fighting. He only came out here last year; his name is Macutcheon, and I should judge was of Irish descent and a very fine looking fellow. It seemed strange he should be from the same county as myself. We took seats on the balcony and saw a third of the Chilean army march by, while twenty bands played the national air of Chili. Early next morning the captain and the purser of the steamer and myself started out to view the battlefield. We went to Lima and there breakfasted; then we hired a coach and went out as near as we could get to the first line of battle "Chorillos." The coach returned to Lima and we started out on foot. Outside of the town to the left were long rifle pits and barricades behind which the Peruvian force had first posted itself. We only took a glance at this and immediately entered the town. I shall never forget the sight that presented itself through this beautiful place. It is on the sea and was the watering resort of Lima, and said to be the most beautiful spot on the Pacific coast. It must have been elegant, with its beautiful promenades, piers, boat houses, bath houses, as fine as anything of its kind in the states.

Well, every house was a complete ruin, the town had been burnt to a house and it was a terrible sight. Before almost every house lay one or two half-burned bodies; a few were women and children who were afraid to leave the houses during the fight, and perished in the flames. Most of them, however, were Peruvian soldiers, for they had stood ground many hours in the town, firing from windows and house tops. In a billiard room were eight or nine bodies, some lying over on the tables, others with heels up upon the benches; they were soldiers whom the Chileans had pursued in there and killed them. One had the top of his head knocked off, showing it had been done by the butt of a musket, but all had been bayoneted and remained in the position they fell. The stench from all these half-burned bodies was terrible, and we picked our way through the choked streets with handkerchiefs to our noses. The streets, and in fact the whole battle ground, was strewn with cartridges, which had been thrown away in the fight. Many buildings were yet burning, and the summer houses on the beach were completely riddled with bullets and Gatling shots. The station, a large building, almost as large as that at Santiago, had a roof of this zinc or tin, and it was a perfect sieve from the balls fired down on it from the hills. The Chileans had planted a battery there, and the Peruvians had tried to dislodge it. When the town was first stormed many took refuge in this station, and I saw that every lock on the room doors had been blown off, or rather shot off, and the walls inside were riddled by balls, which had been fired through the doors, in the possibility of some one being in them. I counted over fifty balls through one door. From the defeat at this place, the Peruvians fell back three miles, to a village called Miraflores, and here they made their last stand; they were then only three miles from Lima. We went from Chorillos to this last battle field, and went all over it. We got two hard-looking Chilean soldiers to guide us, for there were many mines yet unsprung, and we were not anxious to spring them. They were on plugs without bridle, and one had a large naked cavalry sabre; the other a knife only. The Peruvians had gotten behind one of those adobe walls and had thrown up six redoubts at intervals of six or seven hundred yards. Here had been their last hope, but though they outnumbered the Chileans and were behind splendid defenses, yet they were disastrously defeated. In this fight very few Peruvian wounded were brought from the field, for the Chilean soldiery killed them during their charges in the fight. The Peruvian dead lay half buried, half burned in the fields back of their entrenchments, and the ground was strewn with cartridges of Remington guns, thrown away in the fight, and old broken rifles and bayonets. I picked up two Peruvian bayonets and one Chilean bayonet and brought them on board the steamer, after a great deal of trouble, for they don't allow such things to be carried from the field, for everything is under martial law. We had quantities of fun over one thing during this excursion. As is always the case, many poor skirt old battlefields to pick up anything of value or no value to carry away; so here it was the same, and every now and then we would see some form skulking a fence in the distance, and to show off, one of our soldiers would dash after him and bring the poor fellow up to our party. He would fall in line, under guard of one soldier, while the other scamped around, bringing in more, so that we had about fifteen prisoners when we returned to the camp. Most of the wretches were Chinese, and I really pitied them, although it was done as much for our amusement as anything else. We returned to our ship that night hungry to find a good supper and tried to find a good bed.

Chili is stripping Peru of everything that can be carried away. All the elegant furniture of the city of Chorillos was carried on board of Chilean vessels before the city was fired. They have taken all the contents of the public libraries, school of arts and municipal palace in Lima down to Santiago, and they intend taking all the

elegant plants out of the public gardens, and animals from the zoological garden. One of the most amusing things in Peru now is the depreciated value of her paper currency, a five dollar note only being worth 40 cents in silver, so that when we got a moderate breakfast in Lima and they brought the bill in for \$53, we shuddered a little, notwithstanding, so it got to be really a dangerous thing to buy anything and pay for it in silver, for you got so much change in return that one had to devise some excursion or banquet in order to get rid of it. Elegant living in Lima costs in American money about 50 cents a day at the best hotels.

## NOT IN THE BEST OF TEMPER.

How the Utes that Went to Washington Feel.

Indian Agent W. H. Berry, Major J. C. Bundy and Lieutenant Rodgers, of the Fourth cavalry, accompanied by Charlie Alhondre, Colorow and McCook, three Utes, passed through this city last Monday, bound for the reservation, as was noted in the GAZETTE yesterday. The party spent Sunday in Denver, and members of it in conversation with a Republican reporter said that the three Utes behaved themselves very well, indeed, on the trip, and were much interested in what they saw. They were in Washington on inauguration day, and were greatly impressed with the parade on that occasion. They never stirred until the entire procession had passed, and then they followed it up to the capitol, and during the delivery of the inaugural crowded as closely to the president as they could. The fireworks in the evening pleased them greatly, and was a marvel to them.

The entire party agreed that the Utes are not in the best of temper. They are not very friendly, and exhibit this feeling by an undisguised irritability. Yet, while an Indian war is possible it is not regarded as probable. It may be averted entirely by careful management. When the treaty was made Ouray was still alive. Uncompahgre Utes signed the treaty because they accepted his word as law and gospel. Not more than ten in 100 of them know what the treaty is or what it means. The Southern Utes understand the treaty, and are said to be satisfied.

"Agent Berry," said an army officer, "if left alone will move the Utes according to contract, and without a war, too. An Indian war means more than a war with the Utes. It means a break-out of the Navajos, Apaches and Piutes, with the Mormons at their back with arms, ammunition and moral support."

That the Utes will "go" there is no doubt. They will eventually be removed entirely beyond the borders of Colorado. Patience should be exercised upon the border. A war should be averted if possible. One of the first essentials to preserve peace is that white men should remain off the reservation until the Utes are removed. The violent death of one Ute by a white man would be sure to precipitate a war, and no efforts should be spared to avert such a catastrophe.

## Personal.

Mr. S. A. Cochran, the son of Judge Cochran, of this city, has gone to Denver to practice law. He is connected with the law office.

Mr. Pike Fowler, a large land owner of Wyandott county, Ohio, accompanied by Mrs. Fowler, is spending a few days in this city.

Captain Sessler arrived in the city yesterday after having spent several months at his sheep ranch on the Arkansas. Capt. Sessler informs us that his sheep are now doing exceedingly well, but that he, like all the other sheep owners has lost quite a number in consequence of the severe winter.

We learn from a gentleman who has just received a letter from Mr. William Bush, dated Las Angeles, California, that Mr. Bush contemplates returning to this city in a few weeks. The health of Mrs. Bush has not been improved by the change of climate and therefore a return to Colorado has been resolved upon.

We understand that those who have been talking of starting a roller skating rink here have abandoned the idea.

**ASH-TONIC**

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 2-2 1/2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, \$4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. Dewar & Co., 46 Dey St., New York.

Tonic.—"Increasing the strength, elevating the state of debility, and restoring healthy functions."—Washington.

**Castoria**—35 doses  
35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

**CENTAU LINIMENT**

For Sprains, Wounds, Sores, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

Wm 814



We have received No. 1, Vol. 1, of the Railway and Mining Gazette, published in Denver. It is a well printed and handsomely illustrated paper, devoted to the railway and mining interests of Colorado and New Mexico.

The scaffolding which has occupied the auditorium of the Opera House ever since the work on the interior was first commenced, was removed yesterday. The decorators have finished frescoing the ceiling and are now at work on the side walls.

Officer Beall requests us to inform all owners of cattle that in the future the ordinance in reference to stray cattle will be strictly enforced. During the winter the cattle have been allowed to run about the streets unmolested, but now that the feed upon the plains is improving, owners of cattle must either place them in charge of the city herder or run the chances of having them placed in the pound. See Officer Beall's notice in another column.

#### From Friday's Daily.

No definite time has as yet been settled upon for the opening of the opera house.

Despite the stormy weather the sociable at the Congregational church last evening was quite well attended, and a very pleasant time was enjoyed by all who were present.

The Pueblo Chieftain of yesterday comes to the bat and seconds the base ball tournament suggestion as follows: "Colorado Springs is anxious to have a base ball tournament held in that town. Pueblo formerly had the crack base ball nine of the state. Why can't we have one now?"

Martin, the man who was implicated in the stealing of the sheep and other articles from Mr. Frank Austin, has not as yet been captured, neither have the officers received any clue as to his whereabouts. The sheep which were recovered some days ago and of which we spoke in the GAZETTE at the time are still at Mr. Greenway's ranch on the Divide.

We learn that the men who came here with the intention of establishing a roller skating rink, departed from the city rather unexpectedly, leaving an unsettled board bill. When they first came they palmed themselves off as men of means, and when told that no hall could be had they said they would build one, even going so far as to ask the different builders for estimates.

The wooden awning in front of Peter Mariana's, the only one left of several other old sheds that have for years disfigured the corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street, was yesterday removed. It is the intention of the occupants of the several properties on the corner to replace the old wooden awning with canvass awnings. The corner certainly looks very much more attractive than it did some months ago.

It is a good thing to have a law against the carrying of concealed weapons but it is a much better thing to have public opinion to enforce such a practice without any law. The people in Durango seem to have fallen upon a good plan for since Tom Greator got killed there, people are not allowed to go into the theatre with weapons in their pockets, but are expected to leave them at the front bar, where proper checks are given for them.

Nearly all the merchants have for some time been expecting their spring goods from the east. The numerous snow blockades and washouts on the different roads have been disastrous to the freight business as well as to the merchants. In many instances the freight between here and New York has been delayed for four or five weeks. Just at present freight is coming in quite regularly and as the severe storms are about over no further delay need be expected.

Mr. Sisty, Colorado's fish commissioner, says that the Rocky Mountains abound in lakes and streams of the purest water imaginable. The water of the lakes of all the higher altitudes is cold the year round, so that fish caught from them at any season of the year would be in good condition for eating. By protecting our fish and game the mountains of Colorado could be made to furnish the most popular and productive sporting grounds in the country.

The entertainment for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal church given by Prof. Plummer and Miss Merrill takes place this evening in Court House Hall. The Denver Times speaks as follows of a similar entertainment: "The recitations given by Miss Minnie Mae Merrill and Professor C. B. Plummer were admirable in selection and fulfillment, winning unstinted commendations. Miss Merrill is among the best elocutionists in the city, and Professor Plummer is beyond description."

The new valves ordered by City Clerk McGovney for the fire hydrants, have been received, and workmen were busy yesterday placing them upon the hydrants. For some time there was considerable complaint as to the condition of the hydrants, but now that we have five or six new hydrants and all the old ones repaired, no further trouble need be apprehended. The city is now better prepared in case of fire than ever before with its new hydrants and with an increased pressure of water.

#### OUR PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Generous Gifts by Two Public-Spirited Citizens.

Our public library was on yesterday the recipient of twenty-five dollars, the unsolicited gift of a lady who has from the first been an active friend of the institution. This donation was followed by another of like amount from one of our well-known citizens whose way it is to do good deeds in a quiet manner. The sums thus contributed will partially remove the debt owing by the association.

We are glad to notice that interest in our free public library is increasing and that the prospects are growing brighter for the establishment of a successful library in this city. This interest is nothing more than what the general intelligence and culture of Colorado Springs would lead one to expect, and the result we are confident will not be less than a perfect success. Books of reference are especially useful in a town the size of this and such books can only be made generally accessible by placing them in a public library. If the library be free the benefit is made all the more extensive and practical. The books which are already in the library will form an excellent nucleus for such a collection of volumes as will in future years be one of the attractions of Colorado Springs. Those that take a lively interest in the prosperity of our city, even though they confine this interest to its financial prosperity, can do nothing more conducive to secure that end than to aid in the founding and enlarging of a free public library. Whatever adds to the attractiveness of a city increases its chances of prosperity, and nothing will attract intelligent and studious men more than a good library.

We hope that the citizens generally will encourage this enterprise and not only lend their countenance to the formation of the library, but also follow the good example set by the two whose gifts we have chronicled.

#### Present and Prospective Prosperity.

The Leadville Herald of yesterday gave the following concerning the present and prospective prosperity of the mines in that camp: "Looking forward toward the future is an indefinite undertaking. More so probably in mining than in any other business. It is impossible to depend on what changes will take place in the development of a mine, and the present is all that can be relied upon. When, therefore, more than a year ago the Little Pittsburg and other properties on Fryer hill showed signs of exhaustion, and a general panic ensued, too many, unfortunately for themselves, became frightened regarding the future and sacrificed interests of great value. That there was no reason for such feeling has since been demonstrated. The mines have never been in a more favorable condition than they are to-day. Ore is not created in mines to supply the demand and when worked out are exhausted. This is evident to all, and a number of properties which some time ago were prominent are now falling behind in ore production. That which however gives the present promise, is the fact that the territory producing ore has been largely increased and new discoveries have been made in so many localities that while some properties have become exhausted, others are coming to the front and the production of ore is not lessened."

"The east side of Fryer hill has proved the richest section yet discovered about Leadville, the Robert E. Lee, Matchless, Big Pittsburg, and others have yielded ore that finds no equal from any other part of this section of country. The strike in the Big Pittsburg has had no equal except that in the Lee. New discoveries are being made on the south and west side of Fryer hill, which show the ore body continuous in that direction. Crossing Dry Stray Horse, the Surprise claim of the Hibernia, the Denver City and other recent developments prove that entire section of value equal to Fryer hill. On the north side of Carbonate hill the greatest improvement has been made in the past few weeks. The north part of the Morning Star consolidation is the richest part of the territory of this extensive property. The Henriett which for many months was worked at a loss, has reached and developed one of the finest ore bodies ever developed, and is now among the most productive mines of Leadville. Over Carbonate hill there is little change, and the mines give greater promise and have more ore exposed than ever before in the past. On Iron hill, the Silver Wave has doubled its previous output and shows large ore reserves, while the Iron is shipping two hundred tons of ore a day and the Silver Cord doing fully as well as ever before."

"The outlook is a favorable one and the territory tributary to Leadville is vastly increased over what it was a year ago. The smelters are well supplied with ore, the bullion product is not decreased, and instead of retrograding the prospects are certainly flattering."

Although the running time on the Santa Fe was so changed as to make direct connection with the Denver & Rio Grande no eastern mail has been received on time since the change took effect.

Mr. M. C. Wilbur, the livery man, has just returned from Denver where he purchased a car-load of fine driving and saddle horses for his new stable at the corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Weber street.

#### Prohibition Caucus.

The caucus of the prohibition party for the nomination of candidates for the municipal ticket to be voted on next Tuesday, was held last evening in the Court House Hall. The convention was called to order by D. W. Robbins. Mr. L. E. Sherman was elected chairman and E. E. Hooker, secretary. Mr. Sherman took the chair and called for nominations for mayor.

Mr. Ralstin nominated Matthew Kennedy and Mr. Bartlett nominated Judge E. A. Colburn. The latter withdrew as he is ineligible. By vive voce vote Mr. Kennedy was made unanimously the candidate for mayor.

William Stark was placed in nomination for city treasurer and was unanimously elected the candidate.

The caucus then took a recess to nominate candidates for aldermen. In the first ward Irving Howbert was nominated.

In the second ward Messrs. Seldomridge, Douglas, and De La Vergne were nominated. The two former withdrew and the latter was nominated.

In the third ward Messrs. R. W. Anderson, L. E. Sherman and B. F. Crowell were nominated. B. F. Crowell received the highest number of votes and was declared the nominee.

In the fourth ward D. W. Robbins was nominated.

The caucus was again called to order by Chairman Sherman, who asked for reports from the ward caucuses, which were given in accordance with the above.

On motion of Mr. Ralstin the chairman was directed to appoint a committee to call the next caucus, consisting of chairman representing the city at large, and one from each ward. The committee appointed were as follows: Chairman, John Lennox; First ward, Prof. W. D. Sheldon; Second ward, J. F. Seldomridge; Third ward, R. W. Anderson; Fourth ward, F. Le Rouse.

Mr. L. D. Ratcliff offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, There has been great extravagance and needless expenditure of the city funds in the administration of its affairs, and

Whereas, Our city ordinances are defied and the sale of intoxicating liquors is increasing, and

Whereas, By this disregard of law, insult and injury are offered the hundreds who are here, because of our claim to prohibition, and

Whereas, The real estate titles are increasingly involved according to the forfeiture clause of the deeds by the sale of intoxicating liquors to the injury of our town, and the great detriment to investments; therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That we call upon all law-abiding citizens in our city to unite with us in securing a mayor and board of aldermen who are pledged to the support of our prohibition ordinance, and unsparingly without fear or favor to enforce or execute the same.

Resolved, 2d, That we pledge our sympathy and hearty co-operation in the enforcement of prohibition, and will use every lawful means to bring to justice all who persist in violating our city ordinances.

Resolved, 3d, That we are in favor of a more rigid economy in the administration of the city affairs, and demand retrenchment of expenditures and reduction of taxes.

The Rev. Mr. Slutz thought the wholesale denunciation in the first clause of the preamble was rather strong unless the members of the caucus knew that this was the case. He therefor moved that the resolutions be amended by striking this out. This was seconded.

Mr. E. N. Bartlett moved to amend the amendment by making the first clause read: "Whereas, there has been complaint of great extravagance and needless expenditure of the city funds in the administration of its affairs."

The Rev. Mr. Slutz accepted the amendment to his motion.

Mr. M. L. DeCoursey said that he thought that the clause in its present shape was a reflection on the present ticket because it had been represented in the council for three years. He also said that the gentleman nominated had not pledged themselves to support the prohibition ordinance and we could not assume that they would. To go before the people soliciting votes on the ground that this ticket would give economy and enforcement of the prohibition ordinance was going under false pretenses.

Mr. Ratcliff replied that it made no difference if the names on the ticket had been in the council. It was perfectly proper to tell them of what course they did not approve. He also stated that no honorable man could accept the nomination without being pledged to these resolutions. Mr. Ratcliff's remarks were received with applause.

Mr. E. N. Bartlett arose and emphasized the fact that every candidate on the ticket was under moral obligations to enforce the ordinance or resign.

The amendment was then adopted, and then the resolutions as a whole. The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. F. G. Rowe, the real estate dealer, reports the demand for good residence property as quite active. During the last few days he has sold eight fifty-foot lots on Nevada avenue, a residence on Wahsatch avenue and four vacant lots on Cascade avenue, the sales in most instances being made to persons who design to build. This denotes a substantial growth of the city. As will be noticed by his advertisement Mr. Rowe offers some excellent bargains both in residences and vacant lots, this list including some of the most desirable property in the city.

#### Yesterday's Spring Shower

The first rain of the season fell yesterday. This fall of rain, as shown by the reports of the signal station, came earlier in the spring than any on record. The clouds began to gather shortly after one o'clock yesterday afternoon, and some low thunder was heard. People remarked that the damp, cool wind which blew gently would be a sure indication of approaching rain at the east; however, in Colorado, and especially in Colorado Springs, it was deemed a precursor of snow. But the snow did not come, and the rain did begin to fall in a fine mist about five o'clock. The mist grew denser, and after six o'clock quite a steady rain had set in. The storm was a gentle one but lasted over three hours, during which a good deal of water fell. The rain had a wonderful effect upon the freshly uncovered grass of the lawns turning its rather sombre color to a bright and vivid green.

#### Personal.

Mr. F. H. Austin came down from Denver on the morning express yesterday.

The Hon. W. S. Jackson was among the arrivals from the east on the owl train yesterday.

We acknowledge a pleasant call from Mr. W. A. Caswell, of the Summit County Leader, published at Breckenridge, Colorado.

Mr. C. F. Niece, the druggist, returned yesterday from southern New Mexico where he has spent the past few weeks looking after his mining interests.

Major W. H. Macomber and family returned yesterday from the east where they have been spending the past winter. The major expects to go into the mountains and remain during the summer.

Builders and contractors express themselves as being confident that there will be as much if not more of a building boom than last year. Houses seem to be going up on all sides, and, as a general thing, they are larger and more expensive than those erected last season. Carpenters and mechanics are in good demand. Last year was thought to be an exceptional year as to the amount of money expended in building, but the estimate of this year will probably not fall very far behind it.

Mr. Frank Weston, has about completed his contract on the Opera House stairs both in the lobby and main hall. Mr. Weston is a practical stair builder and has displayed some excellent workmanship at the Opera House.

Our dispatches state that Mr. Conkling will oppose the confirmation of Robertson on account of principle, duty, &c. It would be well if he would act on matters outside of patronage on the same ground.

There seems to be some confusion as to who have a right to participate in the prohibition caucus. The call read, friends of prohibition, which is sufficiently definite.

The tax-payers have good tickets to choose from. Their interests are likely to be subserved in any case.

Painters were busy yesterday repainting the cornice and outside wood work on the Union block.

Messrs. Crowell, Howbert, and Stark will probably not be nervous about their election.

#### ARCHIBALD FORBES' OPINION OF THE CZAR.

From His Lecture on "The Royal People" Have Met.

In view of the recent tragic occurrence, that portion of Mr. Forbes' lecture which referred to his interview with the late Emperor Alexander of Russia, naturally excited the keenest interest, and the audience dwelt intently on the narrative. In the early days of the Russo-Turkish campaign Mr. Forbes had little to do with the emperor and his relatives, who accompanied him upon the campaign, for his work lay with the advance, and his brilliant and gallant American comrade, poor MacGahan, who had previous acquaintance with the Russian court, undertook the duty of attending the great ones. It was not until after the Fleva battle, in July, that Mr. Forbes was presented personally to the emperor. He had been a witness of the desperate fighting at Shipka Pass, and in the correct belief that the Russian troops had secured a firm grasp on that critical position, he had quitted the battle field and ridden back to Bucharest, where the nearest telegraph office was, a distance of 170 miles. Having taken the precaution of posting rays of horses, he was enabled to travel with exceptional rapidity, and when on the way to Bucharest he rode into the imperial quarters at Gornistruben, he was informed by General Ignatieff that he had beaten all the Russian couriers by hours. "Yours," continued Ignatieff, "must be the latest news, and you must see the emperor and tell it him." Mr. Forbes felt a shyness in entering the imperial presence in the state of disorder and dirt to which hard riding and long field service had reduced him—a condition the description of which afforded great amusement to the audience; but Ignatieff insisted that the emperor would by no means stand upon ceremony. His Majesty was awakened and the correspondent was ushered into his imperial presence. A dingy alcove in a dismantled Turkish house formed the hall of audience. The emperor was "gaunt, worn, and haggard, his voice broken by nervousness, and by the asthma which afflicted him." Mr. Forbes drew a vivid and picturesque contrast between his majesty as he saw him there and his appearance as he saw him a few months later in St. Petersburg—a contrast to which justice can only be done by giving converse phrases in the lecturer's own language. "Some months later I saw his majesty at St. Petersburg—a very emperor, upright in figure, proud in gait, with a brilliant uniform covered with decorations;

# CITY LOTS!

## Parrish's Addition.

### GARDEN TRACTS

### RANCHES!

## Cottages for Rent or Sale

in all parts of town. Apply to  
**M. L. DE COURSEY,**  
REAL ESTATE AGT.

Office next door South of El Paso County Bank.

#### Weekly Market Report.

CORRECTED BY L. E. SHERMAN.

[The quotations are in pounds, and retail prices, except when otherwise specified.]

APPLES—  
Dried Alden..... 13@15c  
Michigan sliced..... 10@12½c  
Green apples..... 6 50@7 00

BRAN—  
Colorado..... \$1 60@1 70 per cw

BUTTER—  
Colorado ranch..... 23@30c

CRACKERS—  
Premium soda..... 10c  
Oyster..... 12½c

CHEESE—  
Per pound..... 20c

COFFEE—  
Rio..... 20@25c  
Java, roasted..... 40c  
Mocha, "..... 40c

EGGS—  
State, candled, per doz..... 20c  
Ranch, per doz..... 25c

FLOUR—  
Per hundred..... \$3.60@3.75  
Buckwheat..... 6@7

MEAT—  
Ham..... 12½@15c  
Dry salt..... 11@12½c  
Bacon..... 12@13c  
Lard..... 13@15c

RICE—  
Sandwich Island..... 12c  
Carolina..... 11@12½c

SALT—  
Per barrel..... 4 25@4 50

SUGAR—  
Granulated..... 12½@13½c  
Extra C..... 11½@12½c

STARCH—  
Pearl..... 8c  
Silver gloss..... 12½c

SYRUPS—  
Honey, per gallon..... \$1 00@1 20  
New Orleans..... 90c@1 00  
Fine table..... 90c@1 00

TEAS—  
Imperial..... 75c@1 00  
Gunpowder..... 75c@1 00  
Japan..... 50c@1 00  
Oolong..... 60c@1 00  
English Breakfast..... 75c@1 00

VINEGAR—  
Pure cider, per gallon..... 50c

The following prices are paid for country produce:

OATS—  
New Colorado..... \$2 25@2 30 per cw

HAY—  
Baled upland..... \$25@30 per ton

POTATOES—  
Per cwt. new..... \$2 50@3 00

#### Executor's Notice.

Estate of Francis S. Thayer, deceased.  
THE undersigned having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Francis S. Thayer, late of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the April term, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 1st day of April, A. D. 1881.  
CATHERINE M'KEE THAYER,  
Executor.

#### Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the Estate of Arthur H. Barrett, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the April term of the County Court of El Paso County, in the State of Colorado, J. H. Barrett, administrator of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said Court, present my final settlement as administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, April 1st, 1881.  
HELENA J. BARRETT,  
Administrator of the estate of Arthur H. Barrett, deceased.

#### Administrator's Notice.

Estate of John Vanderburgh, deceased.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of John Vanderburgh, late of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the April term, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 1st day of April, A. D. 1881.  
JOHN E. WHEELER,  
Administrator.

#### Administrator's Notice.

Estate of William N. Gray, deceased.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of William N. Gray, late of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the April term, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 1st day of April, A. D. 1881.  
NIEL G. ADEE,  
Administrator.

With the will annexed.



## LITERARY NOTES.

Received from Publishers and Condensed From Exchanges.

Mr. Henry Craik is writing the "Life of Jonathan Swift."

Mr. Wendell Phillips is preparing for the press a new collection on his speeches.

"Our New Nobility" is the title of the new novel by J. W. Forney in press with Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. Whittier calls the new volume which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will soon publish, "The King's Missive, Poems, and Lyrics."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have arranged with the eminent Norwegian writer Bjornstjerne Bjornson to bring out an American edition of his works.

Charles Scribner's & Sons have in active preparation "Frederick the Great and the Seven Years War," by F. W. Longman, in the Epoch series.

The Literary News, published by F. Leypoldt, New York, is always fresh, and contains the latest literary news, besides a large amount of literary criticism.

Mr. Parton has devoted the study and research of years to Voltaire, and has written his "Life" in two volumes, which will be published in a few weeks by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Porter and Coates have just received a new installment of the third volume of the Comte de Paris' History of the Rebellion, and hope now to be able to complete it in the course of the year.

Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, one of the very best of American short-story writers, has collected a number of her best stories into a book called "Somebody's Neighbors," which James R. Osgood & Co. will publish this season.

A Texas paper remarks that the late George Eliot was a very talented but immoral man. The Atlanta Phonograph endorses this, and adds that he was a great pugilist and that England will long remember his celebrated mill on the Floss.

E. J. Hale & Son have issued a new edition of Mr. Royall's "A Remedy to the Fool's Errand, by One of the Fools." They will have ready in February J. D. Lynch's "Bench and Bar of Mississippi," containing nearly a hundred sketches, with thirteen steel engravings.

The publishers of the Leisure Hour Series have accepted but two American novels during their whole business career. The first was "Democracy," published a year or two ago; the second is "A Lazy Man's Work," by Miss Frances Campbell Spahr, now in press.

Mr. Frederick Martin, editor of the "Statesman's Year-book," it is said, has a biography of Thomas Carlyle ready for publication at almost any moment. He was at one time Carlyle's amanuensis, and began to publish his biography a year or two ago by installments, but was requested to wait till the time was more seasonable.

"Sir John Franklin," by professor A. H. Beesly, is in preparation for the New Putnam series. The author, who has long studied the subject, has had, through the kindness of Sir John Franklin's niece, Miss Crockett, some special advantages in the preparation of his work, which also contains a notice of Lieutenant Schwatka's expedition and a resume of Arctic discovery.

A. S. Barnes & Co. are publishing in two volumes an account of the three most recent world's fairs. The text is made up of Professor Hart's "World's Fair at Vienna in 1873," General Francis A. Walker's critical account of the "World's Fair at Philadelphia in 1876," and Charles Grindiez's "World's Fair in Paris in 1878."

Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, have in preparation "Art at Home," containing in one volume "Home Decoration," by Rhoda and Agnes Garrett, "A Plea for Art in the House," by W. J. Lofie, "Music," by John Hullah, and "Dress," by Mrs. Oliphant. It will make a handsome 12mo volume, and its exterior will be made in accordance with its subject.

Ford, Howard & Hulbert have nearly ready a new Indian novel, which it seems to be to bear the suggestive title, "Plowed Under;" and the new biographical memoir of Dr. John H. Raymond, the first president of Vassar College; a book which by reason of Dr. Raymond's wide circle of acquaintance and his eminence among educators, as well as the full account given of the development of the first college established for women, can not fail of exciting an interest among intelligent readers.

Lee & Shepard have in press a new book by Rev. James Freeman Clark which promises to be exceedingly interesting. It will be called "The Legend of Thomas Didymus," and in the form of a story of the time of Christ will describe the social, political and religious state of the world at that date, and will endeavor to give a just idea of the method in which Jesus taught and lived, and of the impression His words and deeds produced on the different classes that saw and heard Him. Dr. Clark holds that nature and what is commonly called the supernatural are not antagonistic, are hardly distinct one from the other, but both are parts of the divine order and method. His book will be scholarly but popular, and cannot fail to be remarkably engaging.

"Mr. Gardner, of Paisley, has in press," says the Athenaeum, "something which will perhaps excite interest among lovers of Burns. About twenty years ago, Mr. William Jolly, one of H. M. inspectors of schools, met William Patrick, once a herdsboy employed by the poet at Mossiel, and took notes of his conversations regarding the poet. These notes he has now put into shape, and the result should be interesting to Burnsians. The sketch will be entitled 'Robert Burns at Mossiel, with Reminiscences of the Poet by his Herdsboy,' and will probably contain an etching of the original cottage at Mossiel."

## SITTING BULL.

His Speech Before the Sioux Common Council.

Bill Nye, the Indian editor of the Laramie City Daily Boomerang, gives the following translation of Sitting Bull's speech to his followers:

"The following speech of Sitting Bull has been specially translated and reported by our Indian editor, who is also a whole-sale and retail dealer in deceased languages, and general agent for home-made Sioux rhetoric and smoke tanned Indian eloquence. New laid Indian lamentations with bead trimmings. Compiler of novel and desirable styles of war dances. Indian eloquence furnished to debating clubs and publishers of school readers:

"Warriors and war-scarred veterans of the frontier.

"Once more the warpath is overgrown with bunch grass, and the tomahawk slumbers in the wigwam of the red man. Grim visaged war has given place to the piping times of peace. The cold and cruel winter is upon us. It has been upon us for some time.

"The wall of departed spirits is on the night wind, and the wail of the man with the chilblain answers back from the warrior's wigwam.

"Children of the forest, we are few. Where once the shrill warwhoop of the chieftain collected our tribe like the leaves of the forest, I might now yell till the cows come home without bringing out a quorum.

"We are fading away before the march of the paleface, and sinking into oblivion like the snowflake on the bosom of the Stinking Water.

"Warriors, I am the last of a mighty race. We were a race of chieftains. Alas! we will soon be gone. The Bull family will soon pass from the face of the earth. Ole is gone, and John is failing, and I don't feel very well myself. We are the victims of the paleface, and our lands are taken away.

"A few more suns and the civilization, and valley tan, and hard made sour mash, and horse liniment of the paleface will have done their deadly work.

"Our squaws and papposes are scattered to the four winds of heaven, and we are left desolate.

"Where is the Daughter of the Tempest? Where is the Wall Eyed Maiden? With the Peled-Nose?

"Where is Victoria Regina Dei Gracia Sitting Bull? Where is Knock Kneed Chemiloon? Where are Sway-Back Sue and Meek-Eyed Government Socks?

"They have sunk beneath the fire waters of the goggle-eyed Caucasian. They have succumbed to the delirium triangles, and when I call them they come not. They do not hear my voice. Their moans are heard upon the still night air, and they cry for revenge. Look at the sad remnant of the family of Sitting Bull, your chief. One sore eyed squaw is left alone. Her face is furrowed o'er with the famine of many winters, and her nose is only the ruin of former greatness. Her moccasins are worn out, and the soldier pants she wears are too long for her. She also, is drunk. She is not as drunk as she can get, but she is hopeful and persevering. She has also learned to lie like the white man. She is now an easy, extemporaneous liar. When we gather around the camp fire and enact our untold lies in the gloaming, Lucretia Borgia Skowhegan Sitting Bull, with the inspiration of six fingers of agency coffin varnish, proceeds to tell the prize prevarication, and then the house adjourns, and nothing can be heard but the muffled tread of the agency corn beef, going out to get some fresh air. Lucretia Borgia is also becoming slovenly. It is evening, and yet she has not donned her evening dress. Her back hair is unkempt, and her front hair is unbung. Pretty soon I will take a tomahawk and bang it for her. She seems despondent and hopeless. As she leans against the trunk of a mighty oak and scratches her back, you can see that her thoughts are far away. She is thinking of her childhood days by the banks of Minnehaha.

"Warriors, we stand in the moccasins of a mighty nation. We represent the starving remnant of the once powerful Sioux. Our pirogue stands idly on the shore. I don't know what a pirogue is, but it stands idly on the shore.

"When the spring flowers bloom again, and the grass is green upon the plains, we will once more go upon the warpath. We will avenge the wrongs of our nation. I have not fully glutted my vengeance. I have seven or eight more gluts on hand, and we will shout our war cry once more, and mutilate some more Anglo Saxons. We will silence the avenging cries of our people. Will spatter the green grass and gray greasewood with the gore of the paleface, and feed the white livered emigrant to the coyote. We will spread death and desolation everywhere, and fill the air with gum overshoes and remains. Let us yield up our lives dearly while we maul the paleface beyond recognition, and shoot his hired man so full of holes that he will look like a suspension bridge.

"Warriors, there is our hunting ground. The buffalo, the antelope, the sage hen and the jackass rabbit are ours. Ours to enjoy, ours to perpetuate, ours to transmit. The Great Spirit created these animals for the red man, and not for the bilious tourist, between whose legs the chestnut sunlight penetrates clear up to his collar bone.

"Then we will ride down on the regular army, when he is thinking of something else, and we will scare him into convulsions, and our medicine men will attend to the convulsions while we sample the supplies.

"Then we will take some cold sliced Indian agent, and some bay rum, and go on a picnic.

"Warriors, farewell. Be virtuous and you will be happy; but you will be lone-

some sometimes. Think of what I have said to you about the council fire, and govern yourselves accordingly. We will not murmur at the celluloid cracker and cast iron cod fish ball, but in the spring we will have veal cutlets for breakfast, and peace commissioner on toast for dinner. The squaw of Sitting Bull shall have a new plug hat, and if the weather is severe, she shall have two of them.

Warriors, farewell. I am done. I have spoken, I have nothing more to say. Sic semper domino. Plumbago erysipelas, in hock eureka, scialaca, usufruct, limburger, grabough.

We see by the Indiana papers that Mr. Byron Reed, Miss June Reed and Prof. W. B. Manning, all well known to the people of Colorado Springs, are giving a series of very successful concerts in Indiana. The Dispatch, of Kokomo, Indiana, in speaking of a concert given there, gives Miss Reed a very flattering notice, and says that she gives great promise of future greatness as a violinist. Miss Reed has just completed a course of study at the Cincinnati College of Music, which has wrought wonderful improvement, and suggests even greater possibilities than were dreamed of before.

Mr. M. M. Harrington, a prominent business man of Saratoga Springs, New York, is visiting the city as the guest of Mr. C. H. White. Mr. Harrington is looking up a business location and will probably conclude to make Colorado Springs his permanent home.

Officer Pat Desmond, of Pueblo, passed through the city on the morning train yesterday, having in charge the two horse thieves captured by him on Thursday near Kiowa.

## Senator Carpenter's Last Night.

Milwaukee Republican.

The bright, thoughtful soul of Carpenter was not overawed even by the shadow of death. The evening before he died, and after he had been told that he could not possibly survive much longer, he insisted upon getting up. The attending physicians forbade the attempt, and were endeavoring to make the senator remain quiet, when Judge McArthur entered the death chamber. "Is that you, Mac?" asked Carpenter. "Yes, Matt, it's I. But you must lie quiet now." The old twinkle of the eyes and the toss of the head, as the dying senator replied: "Well, Judge, I'm prepared to argue that motion right now." Mr. Carpenter suffered excruciating pain, and in his agony wanted an explanation of the cause. "The pain is caused, senator," replied a physician, "by a stoppage of the colon." "Stoppage of the colon, eh?" and again the sense of humor overcame pain itself. "Well then, of course it isn't a full stop."

## Business Locals.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 11 8 tf.

For the best grain drills go to Pixley & Webster's. wc 26 tf

## ANSWER THIS QUESTION.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, coming up of the food, yellow skin, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by F. E. Robinson. c 16\*

## NOTICE.

All persons owing me notes or accounts past due will please call and settle same immediately and save costs, G. S. Barnes. wc 12 tf

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good toned Prince melodeon, cheap for cash. Address Lock-box 1800, city. w m 4 tf

FOR SALE—80 acres of land, fenced and under ditch, half a mile north of Colorado City. Inquire of Bartlett & Mills. w c 5 tf

## Notice for Publication.

LAND (PRICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.) March 3, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and secure final entry thereon, and that said proof will be made before the Judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at the court house, on Saturday April 9, 1881, to-wit:

George W. Saunders, homestead entry No. 2710, for the  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 34,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 35,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 36,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 37,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 38,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 39,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 40,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 41,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 42,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 43,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 44,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 45,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 46,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 47,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 48,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 49,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 50,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 51,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 52,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 53,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 54,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 55,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 56,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 57,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 58,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 59,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 60,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 61,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 62,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 63,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 64,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 65,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 66,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 67,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 68,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 69,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 70,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 71,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 72,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 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